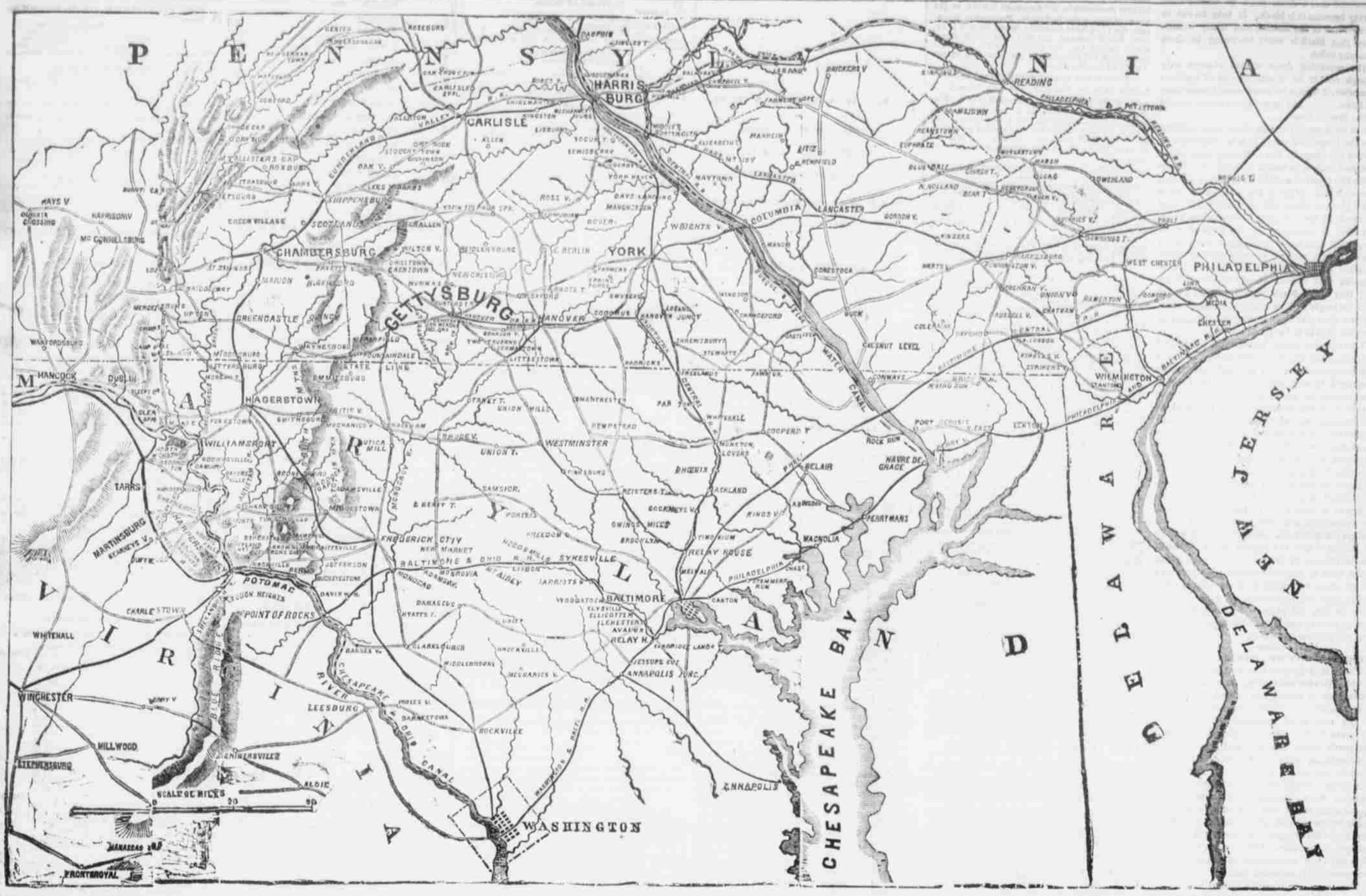
THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE TWO CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1864. [PRICE TWO CENTS.



MAP SHOWING THE COUNTRY TRAVERSED BY THE REBEL INVADERS IN THE PRESENT MOVEMENT.

POSITION OF HARRISBURG, CARLISLE, GETTYSBURG, CHAMBERSBURG, HAGERSTOWN, BEDFORD, &c., &c.

ANOTHER INVASION.

KEYSTONE SOIL POLLUTED.

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!

IMPORTANT FROM HARRISBURG

REBEL CAVALRY AT CHAMBERSBURG.

HARRISBURG, July 30.—A large force of Rebel cavalry entered Chambersburg at 3 o'clock this morning.

General Couch is at Carlisle.

The Governor has arrived in the city.

The citizens here are arming.

Further particulars will be telegraphed soon.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR.

CITIZENS CALLED TO ARMS.

DEFEND THEIR HOMES.

HARRISBURG, July 30.—The most experienced military men at this post are convinced that the invasion of the State is by a large force, composed of some of the best troops of General Lee's army.

It is also believed that the invasion is of a character too gigantic to be regarded as a mere raid. It would be rash to venture an opinion as to the designs of the enemy, the point at which he intends to deliver a blow, or the territory he will traverse.

The capital of the State forms a tempting object. In his contemplation Baltimore presents its attractions, and through that city the capital of the nation is again doubtless yearned for by these bold invaders.

The telegraph operator left Shippensburg, and the presumption is that the enemy has thrown out a strong advanced position in that direction.

We have no communication with Chambersburg. All that we know is that the Rebels entered and now hold that place.

General Couch is at Carlisle directing the necessary means of defense, the details of which cannot be alluded to. The presumption, is, however, that he will be able to offer a stern resistance to any advance that may be made in this direction.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, July 30, 1864.—The enemy have once more entered Pennsylvania.

They occupied Chambersburg at 3 A. M. today with cavalry and artillery.

A few hours will develop their force and intentions. It is possible their movements may be directed against this city.

In view of such a contingency, I therefore call upon the people of Harrisburg and vicinity to organize at once to defend their homes.

Arms and ammunition will be delivered to each organized company upon application to the Adjutant-General.

No muster into the service of the State or of the United States will be required.

(Signed) A. G. CURTIN.

An immense town meeting is now being held in the Court House, and the people are enrolling themselves for organization to defend the city.

Adjutant-General Russell has just issued an order which is posted on the newspaper bulletin boards, to the effect that arms will be issued to all reliable citizens.

THIRD EDITION.

LATER FROM HARRISBURG.

DETAILS OF ENEMY'S ADVANCE

THE UNION TRAINS SAFE.

GOV. CURTIN AT WORK.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, July 30.—An immense meeting of citizens has just been held at the Court House here, General Cameron presiding. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. He called upon Captain R. J. Dodge to organize the people. A Committee of Safety was appointed. Martial law was called for. The citizens resolved to shoulder arms and make a firm stand if the enemy should advance. They will meet again at two o'clock this afternoon. General Russell announced that he could assure the meeting, as he had it from the most direct official sources, that the enemy appeared on the hills around Chambersburg this morning at three o'clock, and shortly after entered the town unopposed. Our baggage trains are safe at Harrisburg now.

What disposition has been made of our forces it would be impolitic to say. The telegraph is still working to Shippensburg, but it is not known what moment communication with that place will cease. The wildest stories prevail. The stores were all closing up, and the citizens reporting for duty. Governor Curtin has just arrived, and is exerting himself to the utmost for our defense.

Reports from Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—A messenger who arrived here last evening from Muddy Branch, which place he left yesterday noon, reports that some of the enemy crossed the Potomac yesterday morning, at White's Ferry, which is a few miles below the mouth of the Monocacy, but in what numbers was not known.

It is believed that it was nothing more than a chicken-stealing expedition by mounted guerillas.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Intelligence direct from Frederick states that a body of Rebel cavalry crossed at the mouth of Monocacy into Maryland last night, but have not gone far from the river bank. During the night some of the Rebel McCausland's Cavalry crossed into Pennsylvania, *en route*, probably, for Chambersburg.

From the Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—The Nevada Constitutional Convention has adjourned, after passing an ordinance submitting its work to the people.

The times are very dull in Nevada. It is believed that the proposition to erect the Territory into a State will be again defeated.

The Overland Mail is now making quick trips, beating the steamers regularly.

There is a large movement in the sugar market here. Five thousand barrels of crushed were sold to-day for 15½c. A new refinery has been started.

The crops in Oregon are good, and shipments of flour are being made from there.

A United States Officer Kindly Treated by a Rebel Surgeon.

BALTIMORE, July 30.—Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Murray, of the 6th New York Heavy Artillery, who was wounded in the side and sword hand, is now in Winchester a prisoner. He is kindly attended by a Rebel surgeon, who was a prisoner at Fort McHenry when Colonel Murray was stationed there. The Surgeon accidentally discovered him on the battle-field.

FROM BALTIMORE.

VERY IMPORTANT.

HOW THE REBELS CROSSED THE POTOMAC.

THEY CAME IN NEAR BEDFORD.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 30.—Mr. George Small, Director of the Northern Central Railroad, received a despatch this morning, stating that a body of five hundred Rebel cavalry went around by way of Bedford, Pennsylvania, and proceeded thence to Chambersburg, which town they now possess.

There is no doubt that a small force of Rebel cavalry crossed the Potomac yesterday evening, and are now near or at Boonsboro, Md.

The rumor that fifteen thousand Rebels were crossing the Potomac, above Harper's Ferry, is untrue.

General Wallace feels satisfied with the appliances he has to check the traitors.

The news from General Grant continues cheering, but the invasion of Pennsylvania seems to the Rebels here a chief object of the present movement.

THE ATTACK UPON RICHMOND

PROGRESS OF NEW MOVEMENT.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

ENCOURAGING REPORTS.

CAPTURE OF THREE REBEL BRIGADES

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 29.—Four hundred prisoners, who were captured by the 2d Corps, opposite James Point, on the James river, on Wednesday morning, have arrived here.

It is reported that our advancing forces have since captured three Rebel brigades, with arms, equipage, &c. We also captured several guns.

The 18th Army Corps and Sheridan's Cavalry are co-operating.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

THE VERY LATEST.

THE NEW MOVEMENT.

SHERIDAN ENCACED IN A NEW ENTERPRISE.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The mail boat *Charlotte Vanderbilt* has arrived from City Point. She brings no definite news of the further operations of the 2d Corps since the fighting at Malvern Hill, but it was reported at City Point that our forces were moving on successfully and had advanced some distance up the James river, above the point of the late fighting, having succeeded in turning a rather strong position held by the enemy.

General Sheridan, who crossed the James river with the 2d Corps, has struck off on a track of his own, in an enterprise which promises important results.

It is now stated that we captured six guns, instead of four, in the fight near Malvern Hill. These guns, four twenty-pounders and two twelve-pounders, and the prisoners, captured at the same time with the guns, have arrived at City Point. The prisoners number between five and six hundred.

The four Parrott guns were captured at Drury's Bluff from the 18th Corps, in May last, and the twelve-pounders were taken by the Rebels at the second Bull Run fight. The Rebels have inscribed upon these pieces the battles they have been in since they were captured; and judging by the number of these inscriptions, they must have seen extensive service.

INTERESTING TO ONE HUNDRED DAYS' MEN.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—A circular has been issued from the Adjutant-General's office that on and after this date men of the one hundred days' forces who may have at the date of re-enlistment less than sixty days to serve, will be permitted to re-enlist for one, two, or three years, as they may in each case elect.

The new term will commence from the date of re-enlistment.

The re-enlistments for the increased term will be made under the following regulations:—

Where 700 men re-enlist in the regiment to which they belong, the regimental ornamentation will be maintained, and the officers thereof allowed to retain the rank held by them under the one hundred days' term.

Should less than seven hundred men re-enlist in the same regiment, the said force will be organized into one or more companies of the legal strength, and officered by such officers as may be selected from the original command by the commanding General of the army or Department.

Men re-enlisting, should they so desire, will be permitted to select a different regiment and company from the State to which the organization is from.

In such cases they will be sent to join the regiment or company so selected. The remainder will be continued under their officers until the expiration of the one hundred days' term, and then be discharged from the service.

All men who desire to take advantage of the benefits resulting from re-enlistment, under the provisions of this order, will be regularly mustered out of the service on the prescribed muster-out roll.

THE SHELLING OF PETERSBURG.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Passengers by the mail boat report that on Thursday afternoon in front of Petersburg the Rebels opened upon our forces with their batteries.

The batteries on our side replied and soon silenced those of the enemy.

Our mortars also opened upon Petersburg and continued to throw shells into the town until a late hour in the night.

Several houses were set on fire, which must have caused no little consternation in Petersburg, as the alarm bells could be heard ringing in an animated style for a considerable time.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The steamers *Edinburg* and *America* sailed for Europe to-day with $200,000 in specie.

FOURTH EDITION.

LATER INVASION ADVICES.

ROUTE TAKEN BY REBELS

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. COUCH AND COLONEL SCOTT.

HARRISBURG, July 30.—The Rebels crossed the Potomac near Williamsport, leaving Hagerstown to the right, and took the road to Mercersburg, through which they passed to Chambersburg, entering the place in two columns.

Previous to entering they fired several shells over the place.

Colonel Thomas A. Scott, Special Aid to the Governor, arrived here at noon.

General Couch is now on his way from Carlisle to this city.

No additional news has been received from Chambersburg.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Details of the Crossing of the Rebel Troops at White's Ferry.

RECONNOISSANCE TO LEESBURG

Reports of the Raid Supposed to be Exaggerated.

CONFIDENCE FELT IN WASHINGTON.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—From information received from up the river it would seem that the crossing by the Rebels at White's Ferry, yesterday morning, was by a party numbering less than a hundred.

Their intention was doubtless to intercept one of our wagon trains; but, after inquiring of the farmers if there were any Federal troops in the vicinity, they returned to the Virginia side of the river, committing no depredation beyond carrying off a few horses belonging to private individuals.

Yesterday a detachment of twenty-eight men of the 16th New York Cavalry visited Leesburg on a reconnoissance, where they unexpectedly encountered a force of the enemy, and nine of the cavalrymen were captured by the Rebels.

Moseby, when last heard from, was at Ashby's Gap with two hundred men and two pieces of artillery.

No special excitement has been created here to-day by the news of the Rebel raid into Pennsylvania. Facts are transpiring around us going to show that active preparations are making by the Government to frustrate any Rebel schemes of invasion, thus inspiring confidence and creating the hope that the Rebels may tarry long enough on this side of the river to enable us to get a fair blow at them.

The prevailing opinion is that the numbers of the Rebels in Pennsylvania is overestimated. As a specimen of the scary despatches coming over the wires concerning the Rebel movements, the *Star* states that last night a despatch reached Baltimore positively asserting the appearance of a large Rebel force between Boonsboro and Hagerstown. This forenoon it turns out that the force in question was a body of our own troops on the march in that vicinity.

From all information received here it is thought the Harrisburg telegrams concerning the Pennsylvania invasion are founded on guess-work more than fact.

It is definitely known here, via Frederick, that so far only some Rebel Cavalry, with howitzers, have crossed the Potomac. The demonstrations near Edwards' Ferry amount to nothing. Our forces here already occupy highly important positions.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 30.

Rebel Report of the Battle at Atlanta.

The Rebel General Hood's official report of the engagement on Friday before Atlanta is a tissue of misrepresentations and fabrications. It is true, as he says, that the Rebels captured perhaps twenty-two pieces from us early in the engagement; but he omits to add what is nevertheless true, viz.:—that ere the conclusion of the day's fighting, Sherman recaptured nearly all of them, and further, that the enemy left on the field of battle, from which he was driven, nearly as many dead alone as we lost throughout the action, and that his aggregate loss was three times as great as that of Sherman.

Secretary Fessenden Gone to New York.

Secretary Fessenden left this morning for New York. It is believed that his mission points to important arrangements for negotiating Government loans abroad. The enormous foreign demand within the last few days has spurred leading banking-houses, representing foreign capitalists, to submit very favorable propositions to the Secretary of the Treasury, which he can advantageously accept.

Postage to Australia and New Zealand.

It is officially announced that the increased postage of 45 cents per single rate, which the public was notified would be charged on and after July 1 1864, upon letters addressed to the Australian colonies and New Zealand, and transmitted in the British Mail via Southampton, will not be levied and collected, the British office having given subsequent notice of its decision not to carry the change into effect at present.

All letters, therefore, addressed to the colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, Queenland, Tasmania, South Australia, Western Australia, and New Zealand will continue to be chargeable with the old rate of postage, viz.:—33 cents per single rate of half an ounce or under; prepayment being required.

The Funeral of Major-Gen. McPherson.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, July 29.—The funeral of Major-General McPherson at Clyde to-day was very largely attended, and the ceremonies were exceedingly impressive. The body was attended by four of his personal staff, one company of the 13th Infantry, 24th Ohio Battery from this city, and the 128th Ohio Veteran Infantry from Johnson's Island. The Rev. T. F. Hildreth delivered the funeral address, which was listened to with breathless interest by a concourse of nearly ten thousand persons.

Amongst the mourners were the mother, grand mother, two sisters, two brothers, and other relatives of the deceased.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Flour quiet; sales of 9000 bbls. State at $9 20@10 35; $11 20@12 for Ohio; $10 30@13 50 for Southern. Wheat quiet. Corn dull. Oats of both unimportant. Beef dull. Pork dull; sales of 3300 bbls. at $32 50 or more. Lard quiet at 19½@20¼ cents. Whisky $1 78@1 79.

EXTRA!

FIFTH EDITION!

REBEL INVASION.

REBEL OUTRAGES IN CHAMBERSBURG.

DESTRUCTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS

THEIR POSITION AT NOON TO-DAY.

The Rebel Pickets Three Miles this Side of Chambersburg.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, July 29, 5 P. M.—The Rebels this morning, while in possession of Chambersburg, sacked and burned the Court House, Chambersburg Bank, City Hall, and other public buildings. Also the residence of Hon. Alexander K. McClure. Their pickets extended two or three miles this side of Chambersburg at noon to-day.

THE RAIDERS ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

BALTIMORE, July 30, 3 30 P. M.—The telegraph line to the West is not working beyond Frederick city.

The Rebels, under Moseby, are supposed to have cut the wires between the Monocacy and Point of Rocks.

There is little doubt but that the raiding force is now operating on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, near the Point of Rocks.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH

The Latest from Atlanta—Brigadier-General Mercer Not Wounded—Friday's Operations, Etc.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 26.

The most important news we have is that contained in the following despatch from General Hood:—

ATLANTA, July 25, 1864.—Hon. J. A. Seddon, Secretary of War:—In the engagement yesterday we captured eighteen stand of colors, instead of five, and thirteen guns, instead of twenty-two, as previously reported.

Brigadier-General Mercer was not wounded.

All is quiet to-day except a little picket firing and occasional shells thrown into the city.

J. B. HOOD, General.

From this it will be seen that the battle began under such favorable auspices on Friday, and continued so successfully, was not resumed on Saturday nor Sunday. General Hood in his first despatch after the fight, was mistaken as to the number of cannon captured by our troops. This is a small matter.

If he had killed McPherson, and driven Sherman across the Chattahoochee, we should have been content taking a gun or a prisoner. As far as we are able to penetrate into the state of affairs, the chief fruits of Friday's operations are, we infer, that we prevented the enemy from enveloping Atlanta from the east. His position west and north of the town is unchanged, or, if changed at all, he has pressed nearer the city. It has been seen from the despatch, he throws shell into it. This is uncomfortable proximity, as the people of our sister city of Petersburg can testify.

Atlanta Shelled.

ATLANTA, July 25.—There has been continuous skirmishing for the past two days. Many shells from the enemy's batteries have entered the city, and a few houses have been struck, but no material damage has been done.

The enemy's extreme right endeavored to gain possession of a commanding eminence between their and our lines, but were repulsed by the 15th Texas Regiment. All quiet this morning.

The Magnitude of the Campaign.

No one of the great established Powers of Europe has ever been able to withstand half so long half so formidable a military power as has been brought to bear against the Southern Confederacy. The military operations of Napoleon the Great never exceeded, indeed never equaled, in hardihood or in bloody wars, those of the year ending the 1st inst.; and no single power or empire in Europe save Russia ever withstood even for one year the French Emperor's onset.

Each fell in its turn before him, as a feeble man falls before a strong; and it finally required the combined power of all the great Powers to make successful resistance against arms on that never numbered a strength equal to scarcely five per cent. of the master-toil strength now employed by the North against this Confederacy.

If the power of self-protection and self-existence constitutes the best title to recognition, surely the successful resistance of Indian assaults, formidable beyond all precedent, must be the best proof of that power; and it is simply ridiculous for the nations of the earth to affect to doubt the standing of a commonwealth which heroically and successfully withstands an exertion of power for the destruction under which any one of them would be crushed to atoms.

General Forrest's Address to His Men.

HEADQUARTERS, FORREST'S CAVALRY, TUPELO, Miss., June 28, 1864.—Soldiers:—After a long and laborious campaign, the Major-General commanding deems it an appropriate occasion to address you a few words of recapitulation, acknowledgment, & congratulation.

About the 5th of February last, the campaign, which so gloriously terminates at Tupelo on creek, was inaugurated. Major-General Sherman, with a large and well-appointed army, undertook to penetrate the central counties of Alabama and Mississippi. His object was avowedly to capture Selma and Mobile, and to devastate that productive region of country, from which the armies of a large section of the Confederacy were supplied. Generals Smith and Grierson had their duty assigned them, and were to act a conspicuous part in the work of spoliation and piracy.

With a large co-operating cavalry force, thoroughly armed and equipped, they were to descend through Northern Mississippi, carrying fire and sword with them. On they came, like a blighting curse. At West Point you threw yourselves across the rich prairies, a living bulwark, to stay the desolating tide. Compared with the enemy you were but few in numbers, but every man was a hero; for all seemed to be impressed with the importance of the momentous struggle.

You proved yourselves equal to the expectations of the country. You met the proud and exultant enemy. The result is known to the world; you strove him forward back in humbly and shame, broken and demoralized. A German campaign was thus brought to an abrupt conclusion, and Mississippi and Alabama saved.

The victory was a glorious one, and with heartfelt pride the General commanding acknowledges your unexampled gallantry. This great work was accomplished by Colonel Bell's brigade, commanded by Colonel Hartsuff, and one of Chalmers's, and Colonel Forrest's Brigades. Modest as it was this victory, it was not without alloy. The laurel is closely entwined with the cypress, and the flame of a brilliant triumph is darkened by the cloud with which it was purchased.

It was here that Colonel Barteau gave up his life a willing sacrifice upon the altar of his country. He fell in front of the battle, gallantly discharging his duty. He sleeps, but his name is imperishable. Here, too, fell the noble brother of the General-Commanding—Colonel Jeffrey E. Forrest. He was a brave and chivalrous spirit—ever foremost in the fight. He fell in the flower of his youth and usefulness. But his death-case was proudly impressed upon the victorious field, which his own valor had aided in winning. Peace to the ashes of these gallant young heroes.

General Grierson, not satisfied with the test of your prowess, united with General Sturgis, at the head of one of the best appointed forces ever equipped by the Yankee nation—composed in infantry, cavalry, artillery, and supply trains. They came forth with the pride of vengeance towards you and your Commander, for the bloody victory at Fort Pillow—made a massacre only by dastardly Yankee reporters. Again you responded bravely to your General's call. You met the enemy and defeated him.

Victory was never more complete—disaster never more crushing and signal. From a proud and defiant boast, *en route* to the heart of your country, with declarations, both by negro and white troops of "No quarter to Forrest and his men," he became an enemy beaten, defeated, routed, destroyed.

You drove the boastful minions of despotism in confused flight from the battle-field—seventeen guns, 26 wagons, 1500 stand of arms, 700 prisoners, and killed and wounded 2000 more, are the proud trophies which crown your triumphant banners. The remainder are still wandering in the bushes and bottoms, forever lost to the enemy. There were not over 3000 of you that achieved this victory over 10,000 of the enemy. Had you never before raised an arm in your country's cause, this terrible overthrow of her brutal foe would entitle you to her deepest gratitude.

Again in your General expresses his pride and admiration of your gallantry and wonderful achievements. You stand before the world an unconquerable band of heroes. Whether dismounted, and sigh ting shoulder to shoulder, like infantry veterans, or hurling your irresistible squadrons on the living foe, you evince the same courageous bravery.

Soldiers! amid your rejoicings do not forget the gallant dead upon these fields of glory. Many a noble comrade has fallen a costly sacrifice to his country's independence. The most you can do is to cherish their memory and strive to make the future as glorious as they have made the past.

The smoke of your burning homesteads, the screams of your insulted women, and the cries of starving children, will again nerve your strong arms with strength. Your fathers of '76 had much to fight for, but how little and unimportant was their cause compared with yours. They fought not against annihilation, but simply to be independent of a foreign, yet constitutional and free Government. You are struggling against the most odious of all tyranny—for existence for your property, your homes, your wives, and children—against their over enslavement, against emancipation, confiscation, and subjugation, with all their attendant horrors.

In conclusion, your Commanding General congratulates you on the brilliant prospects which everywhere pervade our cause. The Independence of the Confederate States is a fixed, accomplished, immutable fact. The ray of peace is glimmering like a bright, unsetting star in dark clouds. Be true to yourselves and your country a little while longer, and you will soon be enabled to return to your desolated houses, there to collect together once more your shattered household gods. By order of

Major-General N. B. FORREST.

C. W. ANDERSON, Acting Adjutant-General.

Official Drawings of the Shelby Co.'s Lottery of Kentucky.

CLASS B.—July 29, 1864.

77, 61, 41, 13, 25, 48, 14, 19, 67, 29, 32, 83, 30, 31

EXTRA CLASS B.—July 29, 1864.

27, 31, 6, 50, 37, 2, 69, 14, 45, 64, 62, 55.

Circulars sent by addressing

S. E. SHARPE & CO.,
Covington, Ky.

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Two Cents Per Copy, or Twelve Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to subscribers out of the City at Six Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1864.

THE LIQUOR LICENSE LAW.

All sumptuary laws are philosophically wrong. They violate the most approved principles of political economy, as well as the best confirmed theories of human nature. The history of legislation shows that it is entirely vain in practice, and therefore absurd, for those who make the laws of a State to dictate what we shall eat, what we shall drink, and wherewithal we shall be clothed. The natural sense of private independence rebels against such edicts.

They offend, without improving those whom they are intended to benefit. Restraint is a necessary condition of society. Every citizen of common intelligence understands and admits the propriety of giving up a part of the absolute liberty that belongs to him in a savage state, in order to secure all the superior advantages that accrue to him from civil government as a member of a civilized community.

But when laws pass beyond the requirements of public order and safety to entrench on personal liberty, they not only excite a spirit of resistance, but they are rarely, if ever enforced, for the simple reason that they cannot be executed. A notable instance of this truth is the Maine Liquor Law, which has been but imperfectly carried into effect in that State, and has proved a signal failure in every other commonwealth in which an effort has been made to introduce and apply it.

But while legislatures may not prescribe what our food and clothing and dwellings shall be, they may impose certain indirect regulations which do not encroach sensibly on private discretion, while they really protect individuals against serious injury and abuse.

An illustration of this kind of legislation is our State liquor license law. That law does not prohibit any citizen from drinking any kind of intoxicating liquor that he may crave. It does not require him to indulge that taste in his own house alone, but allows him to drink in public as well as in private.

But it does provide that no man shall retail intoxicating beverages of any kind, unless he has a license from the State to engage in that business. This law is eminently wise and beneficial, for more reasons than one. Its first object is to secure the people against an unnecessary number of liquor merchants in the shape of low groggeries, which are the fruitful hot-beds of vice, misery, and crime. Its second object is to protect the people against a quality of liquor that is really not fit for any being with a human stomach to imbibe.

It proceeds on the assumption that any man who cannot afford to pay a license for the trade is not able to sell liquors of the right kind. In other words, the law, if strictly enforced, would crush out effectually all small and low back street rum-holes, where liquid poison is dispensed at three cents a glass.

The third and last purpose of the law is to make a most profitable business pay a revenue to the State treasury. All of the objects recited are eminently judicious and commendable, and ought to be realized consummately, if possible.

But that result, however desirable, cannot be accomplished, unless those municipal officers who are charged with the duty of seeing the statute enforced do their duty faithfully and diligently, without fear or favor.

We are glad that our previous remarks on this subject have had the effect of stimulating our ward constables to increased activity in arresting and bringing to due account before the Quarter Sessions all persons who are engaged in violating the State law by selling liquor without a license. We hope they will not relax their efforts in the performance of so important a public duty, and we shall carefully watch their course in the future.

LUXURY IN MOURNING.

Among the moderns, mourning has reached so great perfection that it is classified into deep mourning, mourning, light mourning or half mourning, and the last effects of grief linger and fade away in purple tints. The art has even reached the point where inanimate objects share in the general display. Long and broad streamers of black float for months from the many-windowed mansion, and bell-pulls are draped in agonies of crape. A lady can dress so as to be perfectly inconsolable, or she can fit herself out with the most moderately afflicted dress reconcileable with grieving at all. Dependent upon the degree of consanguinity which she held to the deceased, she can introduce a shade of melancholy into her costume, or push it to the verge of despair.

We can all smile at the lachrymatories of the ancients, and feel very sure that many a one without a tear was deposited in the sepulchre; but we do not seem to find anything strange in modern civilization which measures affliction by the yard, and assuages it in ultra-fashionable clothes. Perhaps we shall soon hear of the latest thing out in the way of "touching articles of woe," or "the sweetest thing for a great bereavement," or "inconsolable dress bonnets."

The wearing of mourning should be prompted only by two motives. The first derived from the state of mind of the mourner, who dons habiliments unlike those of the rest of the world, because for a time the heart is not with the world. The second motive should be that of apprizing the world of a loss experienced, and thus placing a barrier to painful occurrences. The idea of respect to the dead associated with the wearing of mourning emanates from perception of [illegible] motives.

[illegible] mourning garments partake of a character [illegible] from not attracting attention that [illegible] either by costliness, fashionable [illegible] or excessive use of the established symbols, [illegible] is mocked by a sense of the incongruity [illegible] reality and the feeling gratified. It is well known to every one who observant, that [illegible] in dress is much less dependent upon [illegible] material of a costume than upon the "make." It is useless to pretend that a dress must be unobtrusive merely because it is black. It may be cut in the extreme of the fashion, and many women know that black is more becoming to them than any color.

The mourning dress should change only enough not to be positively out of fashion; otherwise, it would be more conspicuous than the latest mode, and in it obtrusiveness should be the first element.

It is even sought to introduce new fashions into the house of death. It is not improper to modify the shape of the coffin, but why, when modified, call it a burial casket? To distinguish the death of a child from that of a grown person, it was formerly the custom to tie a small piece of white ribbon on the black crape fastened to the bell-pull. Now-a-days an innovation is appearing in the form of white crape tied with white galloon, or else a broad white ribbon alone. There is nothing objectionable in the thing itself; but it is objectionable that fashion should encroach here, and that even death should not be sacred from its empire. The change is unnecessary; yet we dare say that it may be defended by the plea that it is "very sweet."

There is too much indulgence in morbid sentimentality regarding the dead. Death is a mystery whose awful solemnity cannot be disguised by any accessories of the funeral. Fashion should stand aloof, appalled by the spectacle of her worthlessness. It is well to use symbols recognized as designating a certain event, or differences in that event, but there must be conformity between the appearance and the literal significance of an act, or else the effect is monstrous.

Mankind delights in monuments and epitaphs; and it may even be considered as evidence of a good trait in human nature that the splendid marble and its inscription do not always tell the truth. But what shall we say of tokens of love and respect which consist in the adornment of the person—of grief which is the work of mantua-makers and milliners? It we must let fashion hold undisputed sway in life, force her to pause at the grave. Let us keep to the old, plain, and sufficient forms. Let us reserve our white ribbons for weddings and our caskets for jewels.

THE MISSION OF THE MERCHANT.

There is a progress in the affairs of this world. We are not moving in a circle. The movement is steady and well-defined. The past has no returning tide, and the chronicles of the race point unmistakably whither our progress tends. The unexplored regions of the earth lessen rapidly, and the vision of civilized man, so to speak, reaches from pole to pole, and follows the equatorial line around the globe. Every year the antipodal nations become more intimately acquainted, and many generations will not mingle with the mold before some Moses of philosophy, standing upon the Pisgah of science, will catch a glimpse of that favored time when there shall be a universal communion of mankind and, comparatively, universal peace.

This may have been the enthusiastic dream of a poet in the last century, but in view of the astonishing development of the present, we of eighteen hundred and sixty-four have little room for doubt. The scientific traveler has already stood beside the Bechuanas, under the fierce sun of Central Africa, and hunted the bear and wolf in the chilly twilight of the Arctic zone. The islands of Oceanica are coal depots for steamers that voyage over half the globe. The long secluded myriads who still repeat the lessons of Confucius, and the Japanese, with their strong walls and inhospitable coasts, have yielded to the necessities of the age, and now seek more intimate intercourse with the people of other lands. The speaking wire and the iron horse will cross seas and continents, binding the most distant countries, as if their res'dents inhabited a confederacy of adjacent States. The plantation, the store, the forest, the mine, and the hunting ground will interchange their things of value, and the interest of one and all must be unity and peace.

The merchant is the grand agent in this glorious work. The necessities of commerce have given us the steam engine upon land, the mighty ships defying wind and tide upon the sea, and the lightning message that is to make neighbors of mankind. They have sent the explorer to unknown lands to tell us of their wonders and their wealth. They have disseminated the arts and sciences to enlighten and refine people who for years have dwelt in a brutal barbarism. And—loftier honor yet—they have shown the Christian missionary the path to the idol worshipper and the dark-souled lover of human sacrifice.

At home and abroad the hand of the merchant is felt to be mighty for the increase of comfort, luxury, power, and prosperity. Whether he builds a railroad in his own land or negotiates a treaty for traffic with the Fejee savages, he works with a palpable influence to advance the high destinies of our race. "Commerce is king," and commerce is the apostle of peace.

Then observe what an important personage the merchant is in politics! For what purpose are the majority of treaties concluded? What prevents powerful nations like Great Britain and the United States from settling every quarrel or temporary diplomatic difficulty by recourse to the sword, but the consideration of the enormous commercial sacrifices that must inevitably ensue? How much of the legislation of Parliaments and Congresses is indicated by the wants of trade?

Politicians may bluster more furiously than the March wind, and professional diplomatists may lardy words in the attempt to kindle a consuming blaze of war, but it is generally true of the trading world, that if a merchant utters an emphatic "No," the sword will remain in its sheath. London could not afford to enter the lists against Washington about a barren Musquito coast. Trade on both sides of the Atlantic negatived the very thought. Peace can never be advanced with the extension of military despotism; and, for that reason, the merchant desired to clip the iron sceptre and restrain the growing dominion of the Czar.

If the mission of the merchant is as grand as we conceive it to be, if his influence is to be felt in government, social development, and the moulding of the vast destinies of mankind, can any standard of excellence be too high for his aspiration, can any education be too liberal to fit him for his task?

—Samuel Mather, whose farm is on the line between Hartford and Windsor, in Connecticut, has just harvested one acre of wheat, and its yield is over forty-five bushels. It was raised on land from which a crop of tobacco was gathered last year. He says that following a crop of tobacco he can always get a good yield of wheat.

—An attempt was made a day or two since to throw a train off the track, between Rock Island and Peru, Illinois, by placing a "chair" on the rails. The engineer discovered the obstruction in time to save the train. Search was made in the vicinity, and a man was discovered in the underbrush, who admitted the deed, and acknowledged he was a Confederate soldier lately escaped.

—There are two Kearsarge Mountains in New Hampshire. Kearsarge Mountain proper is the highest mountain in Hillsborough county, in the towns of Sutton and Salisbury. Pequawket Mountain, the prominent elevation in the Saco Valley, near North Conway, has also been called Kearsarge during the past seventy years; but that name rightfully belongs to the eminence in the Valley of the Merrimac.

—Three young women were drowned in Chautauqua lake on Tuesday, the 19th instant. A party of three young men, named Babcock, Waldan, and Bentley, with their sisters, had been taking a sail in a rowboat; and on approaching Fair Point the boat, which was leaking as well as overladen, filled and sunk. Miss Rachel Wallace and the Misses Helen and Emma Babcock were drowned.

Married.

HARRINGTON—NORRIS.—On the 19th inst., by Rev. W. Moglin, Mr. JAMES H. HARRINGTON and Mrs. CHARLOTTE NORRIS, both of this city.

STEAIR—RODGERS.—On the 28th inst., by the Rev. T. A. Fernley, at the Parsonage, No. 1013 N. Front street, Mr. WILLIAM STEAIR to Miss ELIZABETH RODGERS, all of this city.

TANGERT—HOPTON.—On the 26th instant, at Colemanville, Lancaster county, Pa., by Rev. H. H. Hodine, ALBERT TANGERT, of Safe Harbor, Lancaster county, to Miss ANNIE E. HOPTON, of Chester county, Pa.

Died.

ADAMS.—On the 29th instant, MARY IRENE, wife of L. H. Adams, aged twenty-seven years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner of Main street and Germantown road, on Monday morning, August 1, at 9 o'clock.

BENNETT.—On the 27th inst., LYDIA ANN BENNETT, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, William S. Helverson, N. E. corner Coates and St. John streets, on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

CUNNINGHAM.—Suddenly, on the 26th inst., FRANKLIN ELLMAN CUNNINGHAM, son of John R. and Mary E. Cunningham, in the eleventh year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Walnut street, east of Broadway, Camden, N. J., on Sunday 31st inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FRICK.—On the 25th inst., Mrs. ANN W. FRICK, relict of Dr. Jacob Frick, aged 74 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, Wm. P. Way, Shoemaker's lane, near Chew street, Germantown, on Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock.

HOUGH.—On the 28th instant, SAMUEL M. HOUGH, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Township line and Newtown lane, on Sunday morning, at 9½ o'clock, without further notice. Funeral to proceed to Newtown, Bucks county.

HOWELL.—On Thursday evening, 28th inst., KATIE, infant daughter of John A., Jr., and Emily L. Howell, aged 16 months.

Funeral this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from residence of her father, Gray's lane and Marshall road, Twenty-fourth Ward.

NOTSON.—At Camden, N. J., on 28th inst., FLOYD, infant son of Dr. William M. and Lisa M. Notson.

MATHIEU.—On the morning of the 25th inst., WILLIAM EMILE MATHIEU, son of Emile and Sarah Mathieu, in the 11th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his parents' residence, Darby road, on Monday morning, August 1st, at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

MAYFIELD.—Suddenly, in Nashville, Tenn., on the 20th of July, Dr. G. A. MAYFIELD.

MORGAN.—On the 26th instant, MARY MATILDA, daughter of Aaron and Emeline F. Morgan, in the 11th year of her age.

Fond friends, weep not; she is not dead, but sleepeth.
Sweet Lillie, idol-angel of her home!
Too spotless far for earth, the Lord that knoweth
Her life in full, said, gently, Lillie, come.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 724 S. Second street, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, to proceed to the Sixth street Union ground.

McCONNELLY.—Drowned, July 13th, 1864, in attempting to swim ashore from United States ship *Galena*, Philip Read Island Navy, DANIEL McCONNELLY, coal heaver. His only surviving relatives of his death.

J. A. EDGERS, Commanding Officer.

PALMER.—Died very suddenly on Friday morning, the 29th instant, VOLNEY B. PALMER, of this city, aged sixty-five years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1416 N. Thirteenth street, on Monday at 10 A. M., without further notice.

QUIN.—On the 28th instant, Mrs. MARGARET QUIN, aged 52 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1121 Girard road above Knight's Point avenue, South Camden, on Sunday afternoon, the 31st instant, at one o'clock without further invitation. To proceed to Ronaldson's Cemetery.

SAYRE.—On the 1st inst., of typhoid fever, at the Pensacola (Fla.) Naval Hospital, LAMBERT KEATING SAYRE, of this city, in the 22d year of his age, the young est son of Samuel and Hannah Sayre.

WOODCOCK.—On the 25th inst., LUCY, daughter of Thomas and Mary Ann Woodcock, aged 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Miller street, Germantown, on Sunday, afternoon at 2 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. CHARLES LITTLE, PASTOR of the Spring Garden Methodist Church, will preach to-morrow (Sabbath) morning, at 10½ o'clock, in UNION M. E. CHURCH, FOURTH Street, below Arch.

CHURCH OF THE INTERCESSOR, SPRING GARDEN Street, below Broad. Rev. Dr. CARDEN will preach to-morrow (Sunday), at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Strangers cordially invited. 1*

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, above Eighteenth.—The Rev. DANIEL C. EDDY, D. D., will preach Sunday morning, at 10½ o'clock, and evening at 7½ o'clock.

HONESTY AND POLICY.—REV. ALEXANDER CLARK on this subject, ELEVENTH and WOOD, sabbath 10 A. M. and at 4 P. M., on "Within and Without." All invited.

ZOAR M. P. CHURCH, BROWN STREET below Fourth.—Service to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at 10½ o'clock. Preaching by a member of the Delaware Conference. Afternoon at 3 o'clock, Rev. Bishop SIMPSON will deliver a discourse, after which several Elders will be ordained by Right Rev. Bishop JANES.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, FRANKFORD Road and MONTGOMERY Avenue. Rev. D. L. GEAR at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. "Joshua's Victory over the Five Confederate Kings at Gibeon.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, CONCERT HALL.—Public worship every sabbath morning and evening. Rev. HENRY M. STORRS, D. D., of Cincinnati, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Seats free to all.

PREACHING AT WASHINGTON HALL, corner EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN, by R. FAIROT, to-morrow at 10½ A. M. Also on Thursday (Fast Day) at 10½ A. M.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers, and designated Depositories, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositaries and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes payable three years from August 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent gold bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

These notes will be issued in the denominations of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the original certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed, it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners, free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original certificates of deposit as they can be prepared.

Interest will be allowed to August 15 on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department upon receipt of the original certificates.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by this department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper endorsements are made upon the original certificates.

All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested to give to applicants all desired information, and afford facility for making subscriptions.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Subscriptions will be received by the
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADA. j27-6t

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAINS,

AND

MOSQUITO NETTINGS.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

LILLIE'S

CHILLED IRON SAFE

READY FOR WAR.

LET THE ENEMY COME ON.

To DAVID EVANS, of the firm of EVANS & WATSON:—

You publicly assert in a late newspaper article that you will drill through any Chilled Iron Safe Lillie has in use in one-half to two hours' time, &c., including the Bank of Northern Liberty Safes, or you will forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars. Now this is a very cheap way of playing bluff. You know there is neither a banker or business man that would have an expensive Safe operated upon with unlimited power for two hours, to be mutilated, disfigured, or in any way discredited, for the paltry sum of one hundred dollars.

This game is played out. Now if you have any confidence in your ability to drill chilled iron, or any confidence in Evans & Watson's best Bank Safe as compared with Lillie's, to withstand the burglar, or any confidence in Evans & Watson's Mercantile Safe, as compared with Lillie's, to stand fire, you have the opportunity to make it manifest. You have just sold to the Seventh National Bank, of Philadelphia, we are informed, for $1800, a Bank Safe, representing to the Bank that your Safe was a much better protection against the burglar than Lillie's, and charging a much higher price for it. You have already made the challenge to test the Safes in the Corn Exchange Bank, and stated your own terms.

We now make the following proposition:—That you shall furnish the seventh National Bank Safe and we will furnish one of the Bank of Northern Liberties' Safes for a test, upon your own terms, to the Corn Exchange Bank. Each party shall place in the hands of responsible parties the sum of $10,000 to $50,000, as forfeiture, to be paid over to the winning party (as you may elect).

If you have not the confidence to place Evans & Watson's Safe alongside of Lillie's as a burglar-proof, and will not accept the above proposition, we will give you three hours instead of two hours (the time you ask) to obtain the money in one of the Safes at the Bank of the Northern Liberties, said money to be furnished as above proposed, and to be placed in the Safe by the Cashier of the Bank; the Safe to be operated upon precisely as proposed in the challenge to the Corn Exchange Bank, and if the money is not obtained in the three hours, you are to make good any damage done to the Safe, and the money to be ours. You say you can drill six holes with one drill through Lillie's Safe. We will allow you two of the best steel drills you can procure to set through the above date.

Again you say, Weaver & Sprankle were induced to charge Lillie's Safe for one of Evans & Watson's on account of its superiority as a Fire-proof.

We now propose that you shall furnish Weaver & Sprankle's Safe, and we will furnish either of two Safes of the size and character of the Lillie Safe you received in exchange—Herring & Brother, Marks street, below second, at one, or J. Hickman & Co., corner of Third and Market streets, has the other, and purchased about the same time as that of Weaver & Sprankle—these Safes shall be tested as Fire-proofs in a suitable furnace. A Committee of disinterested business men shall be appointed to test them, especially upon the terms publicly announced by you last winter and $500 to $1000 shall be put up as forfeiture by each party, as you may elect. Neither party to have possession of the Safes tested until after the test. We await your acceptance.

LEWIS LILLIE & SON,
M. C. SADLER, Agent,
No. 718 S. SEVENTH Street.

N. B.—Should any or all of the above propositions be accepted, and should we be successful in any or all, the net proceeds we may derive from our opponent, deducting actual expenses of the tests, shall be presented to the Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, as the money is not the object of the test.

LEWIS LILLIE & SON,
M. C. SADLER, Agent.

French Blacking—
In small fancy barrels,
For sale by
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
Arch and Tenth Streets.

E. G. Whitman & Co.,
Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate Cream, Creams La Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored.
Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c
No. 316 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

Steck & Co.'s Pianos.—

STECK & CO.'S	MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.	PIANOS
STECK & CO.'S		PIANOS.

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS.

INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS.
Invalids and Convalescents,
Invalids and Convalescents,
Especially
FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH,
FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH,
FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH,

Will find our	Will find our	Will find our
California Wines,	California Wines,	California Wines,
California Wines,	California Wines,	California Wines,
California Wines,	California Wines,	California Wines,

peculiarly valuable in all cases of languor and great prostration of strength.

Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask
Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask
Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask

Drs. McClelland, Gebhard, Jackson,
(of the Pennsylvania University),

Hering,	Bevan,	Grover,	Hartshorne	
Schmoele,	Williams,	Hartley,	Neidhard,	
Wilson,	Tindal,	Vinal,	Fondey,	
Noble,	Knorr,	Mayland,	Turner,	

and other leading physicians, what they think of the medicinal virtues of California Wines! These gentlemen prescribe our brands, and assure us of the benefits patients receive from their use!

CALIFORNIA WINE AGENCY,
No. 42 S. FIFTH street, above Chesnut.

VILLAGE GREEN SEMINARY.—MILITARY Boarding School—Begins September 1.—Terms very moderate. Thorough course in Mathematics, Languages, English Studies, &c. Pupils have benefits of a home. Practical lessons in Surveying and Civil Engineering. Boys of all ages taken. Address for Catalogue,
REV. J. HERVEY BARTON,
Village Green, Delaware Co., Pa.

QUEEN OF BEAUTY.—WHITE VIRGIN Wax of Antilles is the most perfect preparation of the age, for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is made from pure White Wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, smooth, fair, and transparent. It cures chapped hands or lips, removes pimples, &c. Price 50 and 50 cents. Manufactured only by HUNT & CO., Perfumers, No. 41 S. EIGHTH St., 2 doors above Chesnut, and No. 125 S. SEVENTH Street.

YELLOW PINE TIMBER AND FLOORING Boards.
161 sticks North Carolina Yellow Pine Timber and 50,000 feet Yellow Pine Flooring Boards, to arrive per schooner "Chara," from Beaufort, N. C., for sale by
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
DOCK Street Wharf.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
SANFORD AT HOME.
The far-famed
SANFORD AND TROUPE
Will open the above Theatre
On MONDAY EVENING, July 25,
And continue every evening during the week, introducing the
BEST MINSTREL CORPS
In the United States.
Box-bill of the day.
Tickets for sale at Theatre. j27-4.*

GROVER'S NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS EVENING,
The grand romantic, musical, and equestrian drama,
ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
Presenters, after three months' active preparation, in a style of unprecedented magnificence, replete with wonderful transformations, magnificent scenery, grand marches, superb costumes and properties, beautiful music, and charming dances. j27-tf

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS ON THE RIVER SCHUYLKILL.
The steamer GESER LI HO KER, now running from Fairmount to the Falls of Schuylkill, will leave Fairmount as follows, viz.:—

At 7:30 A. M.	At 2:00 P. M.
8:30 "	3:30 "
10:00 "	5:00 "
12:00 P. M.	6:00 "

Fare from Fairmount to Falls of Schuylkill, 15 cents; Columbia Bridge, Belmont, and Laurel Hill, 10 cents. j29-2t

GRAND EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY.—The staunch and commodious steamer MANHATTAN, Captain E. A. Ryther, will make a grand excursion to Cape May, on SATURDAY, July 30, leaving Arch street Wharf at 9 o'clock; returning, will leave Cape May on Monday, at 8½ o'clock. Fare for the excursion, three dollars. Carriage hire extra. Cards admitting a gentleman and lady, $5. j28-3t* A. SEWARD, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.
THE STAUNCH AND COMMODIOUS STEAMER
"MANHATTAN,"
CAPTAIN E. A. RYTHER,
Of the Cape May Line, is now making her regular trips to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH Street Wharf every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at nine o'clock; returning will leave Cape May every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at half-past eight o'clock, touching at New Castle going and returning. Fare $2 50; carriage hire included. Excursion tickets (for the round trip) $3 50; carriage hire extra. Freight at low rates. No freight received after 8 o'clock, and in all cases must be prepaid.
j27-tf JOSEPH A. STEWART, Agent.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS,
AT
REDUCED RATES,
TO THE GREAT
Coal, Iron, and Lumber Regions
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
TICKETS GOOD FOR TEN DAYS.
Giving ample time to visit each point of interest on the route.

The Catawissa Railroad Company
Having perfected arrangements with connecting roads, will issue EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia over the following route:—
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad—To Reading, Schuylkill Haven, Ashland, Mahanoy City, and Tamaqua. Catawissa Railroad—To Summit, McAuley Mountain, Catawissa, Rupert, Danville, Milton and Williamsport. Lehigh and Mahanoy, and Beaver Meadow Railroad.—To Black Creek and Manch Chunk. Lehigh Valley Railroad To Allentown, and Bethlehem, and the North Pennsylvania Railroad to Philadelphia.
For variety and grandeur of scenery, this route presents peculiar inducements to tourists.
Those wishing to do so, may reverse the route by obtaining tickets to start over the North Pennsylvania Railroad.
FARE, $10.
Tickets can be obtained at the Depots of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and North Pennsylvania Railroad Companies, and of
N. VAN HORN,
TICKET AGENT,
N. W. CORNER SIXTH AND CHESNUT STS.
Trains start from Philadelphia and Reading Depot at 8:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., and from North Pennsylvania Railroad Depot at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. j25-stuth3m

SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
AT LOW PRICES.

Printed Barèges	25 Cents.
Printed Barèges	31 "
Mozambiques	37½ "
Double Width Mozambiques	40 "
Grenadines	37½ "
Grenadines	44 "

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,
Above Willow.

SUMMER SHAWLS.

Mozambique Shawls	$2 50 to $3.
Llama Shawls	$2 50 to $3.

BLACK LACE POINTES,
CLOSING OUT VERY LOW.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,
Above Willow.

PAPER HANGINGS.
REMOVAL.
JAMES C. FERRIE,
(LATE OF HOWELL & BROTHERS),
Has Removed from
No. 614 to No. 628 CHESNUT Street,
Having purchased the stock of JAMES BURKE, Jr. (formerly Belrose's), where he will offer to his customers and the public a large and elegant assortment of
Decorations and Wall Papers Generally.
By giving his personal attention to the selling and hanging thereof, he hopes to continue to receive the liberal patronage of the public.
Citizens and visitors are respectfully invited to examine the variety on hand. j29 1m

CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP
Pianos, Harmoniums, and Melodeons, at cost, during the present dull season, at
MASON'S MUSIC STORE, No. 1109 CHESNUT Street. j30-2t

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND Equipage.
PHILADELPHIA, July 29, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, August 5, for supplying the Subsistence Arsenal the following articles, viz:—
Army Buttons, to be sewed by hand or machinery but if by machinery, to be double sewed, without welts to be army standard in all respects, and of the following special sizes to the 100 pairs, viz.:—68 pairs No. 10s; 27 pairs No. 11s; 14 pairs No. 12s; 2 pairs No. 13s, and 1 pair No. 14s.
Dark Blue Machine Thread, No. 70, Smart's.
Tin Canteens, corrugated, army standard.
Knapsacks, painted and strapped complete, army standard, and made of unbleached flax linen; domestic manufacture preferred. A sample of the material must be forwarded with the proposal.
Canteen Twine, army standard.
Canteen Webbing, army standard.
The Army Standard samples of each of the above articles can be seen at this office, to which deliveries must *strictly conform*.
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Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.
Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not *fully comply with the requirements* of this advertisement, *will not be considered*.
Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required on each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others, which do not embrace this guarantee, will be considered; nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements therein stated.
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G. H. CROSMAN,
j30-5t Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

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Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

A VIRTUE NEEDED IN AMERICA.

From the Times.

We Americans are the most wasteful and extravagant people in the world. We waste fearfully in food, in clothing, and in extras. We waste on every secular day of the week, and waste a double amount on Sundays. Men waste shamefully, women shockingly; boys and girls, too, are permitted to waste wofully. Wastefulness is one of our worst national vices; for if economy be a virtue, then extravagance must be a vice. The English don't waste half as much as we do; the French not a quarter; and the Germans (while in Germany) don't waste at all.

Hundreds of leading hotels here and throughout the country prepare daily from twenty to fifty different dishes for dinner, and out of these from a half to two-thirds are regularly wasted. Thus not only is food wasted, but also labor at the same time. In ordinary families, unwholesome meals of half a dozen dishes are gotten up where a plain meal would at once be more economical and wholesome. We gorge ourselves with great numbers of articles which are neither nutritious nor delicious, but simply costly.

Men buy four hats a year, where one ought to last them four years. They throw away coats and pants when they are but little the worse for wear; and, instead of having their shirts mended and their stocking-darned, they purchase new ones, and fling away the old. Women wear very expensive articles of dress without wearing them out; and, we have heard, are inclined to spend and waste money and material without stint.

The present is a most excellent time for the whole people to begin to learn and practice the virtue of economy. If those men who are striking for higher wages because of the high price of living, would, instead of this, waste less in their homes, their clothing and their "sundries" it would be much better for themselves and for the country. If dealers would live less extravagantly, and waste less, they could sell more cheaply.

If rich men would squander less on their tables, their tailors, their wine merchants, their fast horses, big houses, and fancy fixings, they would set a better example, would better enjoy life, enjoy better health, and be more able to help their country. If the fair sex would pay some attention to this matter—and we refer not merely to the wealthy classes, but to those in the common walks of life—they would be thrice blessed themselves, and would confer blessings on the bearded sex.

Among the mercantile, mechanic, agricultural, and working classes of Germany the same garment will not only be worn for one season or one year, but for half a lifetime or more; and yet they will be no less comfortably clad than our people, who wear out a hundred suits of expensive clothes during their brief existence. In Dachau, the *uberrock* of the women will often be handed down and worn for three generations, which is a fact that might profitably be pondered by the daughters of America.

They are no less economical in articles of food on the European continent. A witty French man asks the question why pork is always so dear in Paris and himself answers the inquiry by saying it is because they can't raise swine in France, for the people themselves consume all the garbage. There is hardly enough truth in this to point the joke; for the fact is, that the nice and economical habits of the French, in matters of diet, prevent the vast accumulations of refuse that are seen in some other countries.

Our habits of waste astonish all foreigners. We waste enough in this country, of food and clothing, in one year, to sustain the whole population for five. The times are hard. The currency is deranged. We know not what lies in the future. The whole country should begin to learn habits of economy. And it is a virtue which, if it is ever to become national, should at once be begun to be practised by individuals.

PEACE-MAKING.

From the Tribune.

The Copperhead oracle of our city thus modestly propounds:—

"We request Mr. Greeley to tell the country, explicitly, whether his co-operation in the late peace movement is an effort towards disunion."

Answer—No, Sir!—Is that plain?

We were first impelled to make an effort to bring about a conference between authorized representatives of the respective belligerents by learning, through various channels, that certain distinguished Confederates, then and now in Canada, were holding out to the leading Democrats, who flocked over the river to confer with them, that Peace might be had on a basis, not of Disunion, but of *Union*.

We heard, more specifically, that Hon. C. C. Clay had agreed, under certain circumstances or conditions, to write a letter in his spirit to be read at the Democratic National Convention, at Chicago. Mr. Sanders' published despatch, foreshadowing a peace on a basis advantageous and acceptable to "both *sections*," also pointed plainly to a *Union* Peace. Hence our action.

We cannot be buried nor slandered into approval or rejection of hypothetical terms of conciliation. The business of negotiation is devolved by the Constitution on the President and Senate of the United States, and to them we leave it.

But we may as well observe right here that there is one grave matter which no diplomacy can effect, and no Government bargain away; and that is the inalienable right of freemen to love liberty and hate oppression—the right of the just and the generous to struggle for the extirpation of slavery and all kindred villanies from off the face of the earth. It is well to have this clearly understood, so that it may never again be pretended, as it too long and too balefully has been, that the people of the free States are under some constitutional or moral obligation to connive at the atrocities and uphold the perpetuation of human bondage.

There is not a syllable of support for this monstrous assumption to be extracted from the Constitution; and it were just as rational to assert that the South was precluded from favoring the Temperance Reformation by the fact that New England, when the Constitution was formed, was largely engaged in the manufacture of rum, as that the North was estopped on like grounds from hating slavery and striving to abolish it.

No man can find a sentence in the Federal Constitution which pledges the North to complicity, or even acquiescence, in such crimes as those whereby slavery was planted and firmly established in Texas; no one can wrench from that instrument any obligation assumed by the free States to concur in the legalization of slavery over the area of vast territories previously free; yet these have been coolly assumed, and any resistance thereto stigmatized as infidelity to constitutional duty, by Northern Democrats as well as Southern slaveholders. It must be distinctly understood *this* time that there are no tacit pledges, binding the North to partnership in wrong and infamy; and, if it be *not* understood, the fault shall not be ours.

For an age prior to the outbreak of the Slaveholders' Rebellion, the relations between the North and the South were based on arrogance on one side and servility on the other. No Southerner coming North, or trading with the North, ever imagined himself under the smallest obligation to discover and proclaim the superiority of Northern over Southern institutions; while the Northern man visiting the South was expected, and generally constrained, to find and pronounce slavery a benign and admirable arrangement for the benefit, especially, of the slaves.

No Northern man going South to teach, or trade, or practice, had the ghost of a chance (unless it were to be lynched) until he had discerned and admiringly noted the happiness, contentment, and general well being of the slaves. He who grew cotton thus insisted on prescribing the spectacles through which Southern peculiarities should be regarded; the debtor dictated his opinions to his creditor; the cotton-seller before the counter to the cotton-buyer behind it.

The deference was all on one side; nobody expected its reciprocation. Southern statesmen and orators demonstrated, in their way, the rottenness of Northern society, the imminence of its crash, the certainty that the "mudsills" would subvert the entire edifice; but nobody found or fancied in this an excuse for rebellion or disunion, or aught more serious than laughter. Yet any long-bearded ranter who chose to make anti-slavery harangues in the district school-houses of Maine, stoned by half the inhabitants, and utterly unregarded by most of the residue, was strangely represented to the South as a defier of constitutional guarantees and guaranteed rights. Whatever may be in store for us, there must be no more of this foolery.

Should slavery survive our present struggle, the Democracy of the North will be mainly responsible for the calamity. They confidently proclaim that the Rebels are fighting, not for disunion, but for slavery; they insist that, with slavery duly fortified, the secessionists would gladly come back. We neither affirm nor deny this; but we warn those who hope to carry the Presidential election on the platform of a pro-slavery "reconstruction" not to give pledges which cannot, in the nature of things, be redeemed. Even should they re-establish slavery in the South, the North must by [illegible]

SOME WORDS ON PEACE AND WAR

A Statement by Mr. Horace Greeley.

In this week's *Independent* Mr. Horace Greeley gives under his own name the following statement regarding the recent peace negotiations. Some of the facts presented are not new to the public, but that they may know the construction which Mr. Greeley puts upon them we give his statements entire:—

Last week was signalized by two efforts to initiate negotiations with a view to the pacification of our country. The more important of these had Richmond for its arena. Mr. J. R. Gilmore—more widely known as Edmund Kirke, author of "Among the Pines"—paid an unofficial visit to Richmond, accompanied by Rev. Colonel James F. Jaques, of the 73d Illinois, and had a familiar interview with Jefferson Davis and several of his Lieutenants. They went with the full knowledge of the President, intent on devising or discovering some ground of accommodation and adjustment between the belligerents now devastating the Republic, and appear to have been treated with signal courtesy, and even generous hospitality, but had no success. Mr. Gilmore gives the brief product of the unofficial mission in this piquant passage:—

"Jefferson Davis said to me last Sunday, and, with all his faults, I believe him a man of truth:—This war must go on till the last of this generation falls in his tracks, and his children seize his musket and fight our battles, unless you acknowledge our right of self-government. We are fighting for that very thing. We are fighting for independence; and that, or extermination, we will have."

Mr. Davis, I believe, has not yet acknowledged the right of his *black* countrymen to "self-government" or "independence" either. Nor does he acknowledge the right of North Carolina to secede from his Confederacy, and thus disconnect herself from a Rebellion into which she was precipitated by the grossest frauds. The Unionists of the South were conceded no right but apostacy on peril of extermination by Davis and his upholders.

Yet he, doubtless, is fighting for "independence"—for freedom to impose chains on half the people of the Slave States, and to reign as autocrat over the residue. "Independence" is to him power, state, luxury, importance; but to the undistinguished many, even of whites, under his sway, it is quite other than these. We may safely assume that he will make no peace that restores the Union, so long as there is a possible alternative. Yet the Gilmore-Jaques mission is no failure, though it resulted but in demonstrating this.

In the other effort for peace, I was a participant, as follows:—

Some time since, it was announced by telegraph from Halifax that Messrs. C. C. Clay, of Alabama; Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi (ex-United States Senator); Prof. J. P. Holcombe, of the University of Virginia, and George N. Sanders, of Kentucky, had reached that city from Dixie, via Bermuda, on important business; and all of those but Mr. Thompson (who is in Toronto) were soon registered at the Clifton, on the Canada side of Niagara Falls.

I heard soon after of confidential interviews between some or all of these gentlemen and leading Democrats from our own and the neighboring States, and there were telegraphic despatches of overtures for "reconstruction," and conditions were set forth as those on which the Confederates would consent to reunion. (I cannot say that any of these reports were authentic.) At length, after several less direct intimations, I received a private letter from Mr. Sanders, stating that Messrs. Clay, Holcombe, himself, and another, desired to visit Washington "upon complete and unqualified protection being given by the President or Secretary of War."

As I saw no reason why the Opposition should be the sole recipients of these gentlemen's overtures, if such they were (and it is stated that Mr. Clay aforesaid is preparing, or is to prepare, an important letter to the Chicago Convention), I wrote the President, urging him to invite the Rebel gentlemen aforesaid to Washington, there to open their budget. I stated expressly that I knew not what they would propose if so invited, but I could im gine no offer that might be made by them which would not conduce, in one way or another, to a restoration of the integrity and just authority of the Union.

The President ultimately acquiesced in this view so far as to consent that the Rebel agents should visit Washington, but directed that I should proceed to Niagara and accompany them thence to the capital. This service I most reluctantly undertook, feeling deeply, and observing that almost any one else might better have been sent on this errand. But time seemed precious, and I immediately started.

Arrived on this side of the Falls, I wrote across to Messrs. Clay & Co., stating that, on the understanding that they had the needful powers from the authorities at Richmond, I was authorized and ready to give them a safe conduct to Washington. They responded that, though in the confidential employment of their Government, and fully conversant with its views and purposes, they had not the specific powers required, but would get them, if permitted, and desired—in order to save time—to proceed at once to Washington, and be permitted thence to communicate with Richmond for the purpose. Not feeling at liberty to concede this, I telegraphed to Washington for further instructions, and was only informed that Major Hay, the President's private Secretary, would soon be on his way to me. He reached the Falls on the 20th, and we soon crossed over to the Clifton, where Major Hay, after mutual introductions, handed Professor Holcombe the following paper, in the handwriting of the President:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864.—To whom it may concern:—Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on substantial and collateral points; and the bearer thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

I left the Fall by the next train, leaving Major Hay to receive any response to the President's proffer should any be made; but there was none. Messrs. Clay and Holcombe addressed to me a letter of sharp criticism on the President's proffer above quoted, which I first read in the columns of the daily journals of this city. And here the matter closed, despite all rumors of further or other negotiations.

Messrs. Clay, Holcombe, and Sanders remain at the Falls, or at the adjacent watering-place of St. Catharine's, and are still in receipt of many visits from Democratic politicians, who cross the border on purpose.

I heartily approve the President's bases of negotiation, and think them calculated to exert a salutary influence at the South; and yet I think it would have been wiser to have interposed no conditions, but ask the Confederates to perfect and verify their credentials, and then make their proposition. For, thus brought to book, what could they have preferred that would not have strengthened the upholders of the Union cause? It looks to me as though a rare opportunity was lost for compelling either the Democracy of the loyal States or the despots of Europe to forego further manifestations of sympathy with the Rebels in their desperate struggle. I may be mistaken in this, but I cannot be in my conviction that every indication of a desire on our part to arrest bloodshed and restore amity tends to disabuse and conciliate the great perverted mass of those now fighting to divide and destroy their and our country.

—To men who know the population of Paris, and the hard lives tens of thousands lead, the lines of palaces that have been pushed through the poor quarters on the south side of the Seine are monstrous heaps of wickedness. The workmen who raise them look upon them in dismay. The poor people on the sites of whose houses they are built, shift their humble household gods further out of the wicked city, and wonder when the powers that rear these palaces will think of them and their little ones.

—A late number of the London *Review* has the following amusing criticism on the French, in regard to a certain particular;—"The French, since the Revolution, are a polite, but are not essentially a chivalrous nation. They look upon women, not with the exaggerated homage of the American, nor with the imbred reverence of an Englishman, but with the gallantry of a nation that adores, without respecting beauty. A lady represents to a Frenchman gayety, pleasure, elegance—in fact, the luxuries and the perfume of life. With all a Frenchman's finished ease in talking to a woman, there is always something intensely disagreeable at the bottom of his tone and in the inmost recesses of his eye. The truth is that the French, with all their idealism, mix materialism in still larger quantities."

—Cassell's "Popular Natural History" means to be entertaining if it is not always accurate, as we may see from the two following extracts:—

"When some men of science were engaged in South America, making observations on the figure of the earth, they were greatly annoyed by the domesticated apes, which were very numerous, looking through their telescopes, signalling to, and running to the pendulum they used, taking their pens, and trying to write."

But the climax is the following story:—

"The smallpox having spread fearfully amongst the monkeys of South America, Dr. Finckard, Secretary to the Bloemsburg street Vaccination Society, was struck by the idea of arresting its further progress. Vaccination was his course, and by means of staying the plague, and his scheme for its introduction was singularly ingenious. He bound two or three boys hand and foot, and then vaccinated them in the presence of an old monkey, who was observed to be closely attentive to his proceedings. He then left him alone with a young monkey, with some of the matter on the table, and beside it a lancet, guarded, that it might not cut too deep, by a projecting piece of steel. The doctor witnessed the result from a neighboring room; the old monkey threw the young one down, bound him without delay, and vaccinated him with all the skill of a surgeon."

NEWS JOTTINGS.

—In all parts of the State of Maine hay is plentiful and the quality excellent.

—A woman of the town in Chicago poisoned herself with morphine last week, leaving a note saying that she was "discouraged and heartbroken." Her name was Ann Elizabeth Darst.

—During the great Machias fire in Maine, the other day, a railroad train was stopped near Whitneyville by a fire in its front, and when it attempted to return found a fire in its rear. The damage to the railroad was four thousand dollars.

—A soldier of the 20th Army Corps, writing from Chattahoochee, says that the clamor of the army now is "Tobacco and Atlanta." He goes on to say that if people desire to make the soldier happy they should send them tobacco.

—There are now nine thousand Rebel prisoners in the barracks at Rock Island, Ill., and five thousand three hundred and seventy-seven at Camp Douglas, Chicago. There are also several hundred at Alton. Thus there is a considerable Rebel army in Illinois.

—S. B. Hill, an ingenious workman at Chicopee, Massachusetts, has invented a hospital bedstead which the medical men of Chicopee, Springfield, and Boston pronounce a great improvement upon anything of the kind now in use. The frame is wholly of sheet iron, and constructed so as to be very strong and light.

—Miss Annie E. Jones, better known as "the pretty Rebel Spy" and as "Major Jones," an intelligent young woman only twenty years old, who has been a prisoner of state for the last year was released by order of Secretary Stanton from the Barnstable jail, in Massachusetts, and left for Boston last week.

WANTS.

ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY HORSES wanted.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, July 27, 1864.

Horses suitable for the Artillery and Cavalry service will be purchased by the undersigned, in open market, at a fair price. Each animal to be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.

Horses to be delivered at the United States Inspector, at the WILLIAM PENN HOTEL, MARKET Street, between Ninth and Tenth streets.

By order of Colonel George H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

GEORGE R. ORME,
Captain and A. Q. M.
jy27-10t

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES Marine Corps (a varied and exciting life by sea and land), three hundred able-bodied men to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yard, and aboard United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.

Better come to-day than the day after. A ship-of-war is a comfortable home. The Marine Corps is the best equipped Corps in the service. Prize Money in abundance.

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For all other information apply daily at the Recruiting Rendezvous, No. 311 S. FRONT street, below Spruce, between the hours of nine and three o'clock.

JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
my5-tf No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

TEAMSTERS WANTED.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1864.

Wanted, at once, THREE HUNDRED TEAMSTERS, each capable of driving with single line, and managing six mule teams.

To such who are competent to perform the duty, the pay per month will be thirty dollars, with one ration per day, and hospital privileges, including the best medical attendance when sick.

Apply to General CHAS. H. TOMPKINS, A. Q. M., U. S. A., corner of TWENTY-SECOND and G Streets, Washington, D. C.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
jy17-18t Depot of Washington.

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DELAWARE PEACH FARM FOR Sale—Containing 140 acres, on which is now growing a large crop of Peaches, among which are the following varieties:—"Troth's Early Red," "Early Jack," "Large Early," "Old Mixen," "Delaware White," "Ward's Late," "Heath's Cling," and other varieties, all of which will be ready for the market in a few days. The farm is near the Railroad Station, and Peaches are forwarded the same day they are gathered to market. Will be exchanged for City Property, or sold on easy terms.

Apply to Box 1501 P. O. jy27-6t

ELEVEN THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS,

WITH BACK BUILDINGS,

GAS AND BATH.

Apply to

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No 140 S. THIRD STREET,

jy22-12t Or, No. 207 S. FOURTH STREET.

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COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A splendid country Residence with all modern conveniences and two acres of ground, half a mile from Kensington Square, and adjoining the elegant mansion of Bayard Taylor. It will be sold at great sacrifice by executors. Railroad and telegraph within fifteen minutes' ride. Apply to U. H. PAINTER or W. B. WADDELL, Esq., West Chester, Pa., or JACOB HUEY, Hamilton, Penna. jy1

FOR SALE.—$40,000 WORTH IN GOOD Houses, large and small, on terms to suit purchasers, either with or without incumbrance, for cash and good trade. Inquire of, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.,

THOS. M. FLOWMAN, No. 207 S. FOURTH Street.

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jy30-6t*] ROBT F. TAYLOR.

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MAMMOTH VEIN COAL COMPANY,

No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,

is successfully progressing to its full, speedy, and triumphant consummation.

The great works of the Company, near Tremont, Schuylkill county, are NEARLY COMPLETED, and will supply as SHAREHOLDERS from October next, with the best kinds of COAL AT THE PRIME COST, viz.:—

Two Heavy Tons on Each Share Every Year for Twenty-five Years.

The price of each Share in the present series is $12 50, payable half on subscription and half on August 16 next. (And in the next two series it will be $15 and $20).

The MARKET PRICE of a heavy ton (2240 lbs.) of Coal is now	$12 75
The PRIME COST PRICE of the same at present rates (July) is:—	
For mining, preparing, royalty, and general expenses	$2 25
Transportation over branch railroad	55
Transportation over main railroad to Philadelphia	3 10
Transportation from depot to yard	10
Yard expenses	35
Carting from yard to Shareholder's house	50
Total cost of gross ton delivered at the house in Philadelphia	6 75
Difference between market price and cost price,	$6 00

This makes a saving on two tons for each share of $11 50.

Should the market price be higher, the saving will be still greater, and should the market price be lower, then the cost price will be proportionately lower.

But this is not all. The Company having very large works, and INEXHAUSTIBLE COAL BEDS, FIVE MILES IN LENGTH, will cause much more coal than is annually required for the Shareholders. All the surplus coal will be sold at the ruling market rates, and ALL THE PROFITS will be distributed every six months as CASH DIVIDENDS, among the Shareholders; from which it is confidently expected they will realize every year from 40 to 60 per cent. on their investments, after the first year, in addition to the savings on their coal.

The Company possesses EXCLUSIVE MINING AND TIMBER RIGHTS for a quarter of a century (25 years) in one of the best and richest coal tracts in Schuylkill county, containing the Mammoth Vein, the Black Heath, Primrose, Daniel, and other Veins. The coal of the Mammoth Vein is White Ash; that of the other Veins partly White Ash, partly Red Ash.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM SCHMOELE, President.
ROBERT P. KING,
HENRY SCHMOELE.
ALBERT B. JARDEN.
WILLIAM FORD, Secretary.

For further information, and for shares (at $12 50, payable half on subscribing and half on August 2, next) apply at the

OFFICE, NO 121 S. THIRD STREET,

OPPOSITE THE GIRARD BANK.

For READING and vicinity, the Hon. JOSEPH S. HOYER, Mayor of Reading, has accepted the Agency of the Company, after having personally visited and examined the mines and affairs of the Company. The citizens of Reading and vicinity will apply for information and shares at the MAYOR'S OFFICE, at Reading.

The cost price of a gross ton of Coal at Reading, delivered at the house of a shareholder, is at present rates not over $4 50, while the market price amounts to more than double that sum.

HENRY SCHMOELE,

jy14-15t TREASURER.

VANCE STEWART

ROCK OIL COMPANY.

Incorporated June 29, 1864.

Capital, $300,000.

60,000 SHARES.....$5 A SHARE—PAR.

Subscription $3 each share to original subscribers for 60,000 shares payable $1 cash down upon subscribing, and two other instalments of $1 each, payable on the 20th July and 20th August, 1864, respectively.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES

Reserved for Benefit of the Company.

The land purchased by the Vance Stewart Rock Oil Company contains one hundred and thirty-one acres, in the very centre of the oil region, one thousand three hundred and ten feet on the Alleghen river, in Cranberry township, extending a considerable distance up on both sides of the Lower Two Mile Run, commonly called Van Buren Run, a couple of miles below Franklin, in Venango county, Pennsylvania. The Allegheny River Territory is yielding an abundant and permanent harvest of an excellent quality of Oil, the numerous wells bordering its banks producing Oil with even still greater regularity than the wells along Oil Creek.

It is believed the flow of Oil below the borough of Franklin, on the Allegheny river, will probably never become exhausted, because the stratification, or volcanic disruption of rock dips in a southwest ward direction; consequently the beds of Oil would be nearer the surface at the upper end, say of Oil Creek, and wells would require to be bored deeper in proportion lower down the river, where, however, there would necessarily be the most permanent, and a much greater supply and superincumbent body of oil to be at Oil. It is certain that as record wells on the river, in the immediate vicinity of this land, have continued producing during the past three or four years an unwavering and steady daily yield of oil.

A glance at the map will demonstrate the fact that the Lower Two Mile Run and Oil Creek are on the same diametrically straight line, and only distant, on a convenient size of the land, about seven hundred rods from the range of hills from each other about three miles apart, in precisely the same direction. It would, therefore not be extraordinary, if by boring wells on this tract a sufficient depth of perhaps eight hundred and fifty feet, that the Company's wells may soon [illegible] those of Oil Creek in their supplies of hundreds of barrels of oil daily and enormous profits would thus be the fortunate result to the shareholders of this company.

On this particular tract of land there has been let on lease for twenty years, a well now pumping a fair portion of good Oil, although its depth of bore is considered quite insufficient to [illegible] a large flow. Fifty per cent. of the Oil at this well is reserved as a royalty to the former owners of the land, and will at once inure to the benefit of the Company. There are also two other wells bored a few hundred feet deep each, but not yet tubed, but in fine flowing first-rate show of Oil, a barrel a day can scarcely be accepted out of them, and no doubt seems to exist that they will both prove highly remunerating wells when bored a reasonable depth. Another well is half bored, and promises a satisfactory yield.

Samples of Oil procured from these wells can be seen at the office of the Company, No. 213 WALNUT Street.

The fee of this valuable Oil land, comprising one hundred and thirty-one acres, including the royalty of fifty per cent. of oil for the leased well, now pumping, and the entire right of the three wells partially developed, is purchased by the Company direct from the owner, for the moderate price of $137 50, with a Grist Mill in fine order, a store house, &c.; also patches of timber.

The sale of stock will pay cash for the land in full, and leave the sum of $1,400 cash working capital on hand, with which to complete the three oil wells, and also to bore two new wells, with five steam engines, &c., to be in running order within a few months' arrangements will be made to accomplish these objects without delay. No subscriptions will be accepted for less than fifty shares.

The vast fortunes reaped by Rock Oil Companies established here and elsewhere are notorious. The Oil trade is yet in its infancy, and the demand constantly increasing. Its price is now $12 per barrel at the well's mouth, exclusive of the cask.

Large sea will doubtless be struck at the depth of 850 feet, so as to reach the third Sand-stone Rock. Wells have been bored heretofore to the depth only of about 500 feet in this vicinity. It is proposed to bore twenty wells on this property during the present year. There is room for one hundred wells. A perfect title, clear of all incumbrances is confidently assured to the Company.

Lists of subscription are now open until the 50,000 shares are subscribed, payable $1 per share, to the order of Alderman JAMES McCAHEN, the Treasurer of the Company, No. 406 WALNUT Street, or at No. 125 WALNUT Street, or at the office of the Company, No. 213 WALNUT Street.

The public are invited to call for a prospectus. jy6-tf

PAINTING!! PAINTING!!

No. 47 S. THIRD STREET,

ABOVE CHESNUT,

Philadelphia.

FAHY & BROTHER,

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS.

Graining, Glazing, Gilding on Glass, Kalsomining, Paper Varnishing, &c. ap16 6*

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

DOCK STREET WHARF,

PHILADELPHIA.

EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ABSALOM SMITH,
STEPHEN P. SOUDER. je4-tf

REMOVAL.—THOMAS M. FLOWMAN, Carpenter and Builder, has removed his shop from No. 32 Strawberry street to No. 207 CARTER Street, adjoining the old Post Office Building. Having increased facilities for carrying on the business extensively, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. jy

FINANCIAL.

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,

SILVER AND BANK NOTES

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

jy27-7 No. 30 S. THIRD STREET.

FREDK. STEEB & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,

BUY AND SELL

GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [ja14

CLARKSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections Promptly Made. fe5-tf

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40's.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE THE

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20's. The interest on $50's and $100's payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1st and March 1st of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in coin or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

HEWES & RAHM,

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 58 S. THIRD STREET.

DEALERS IN

SPECIE, BANK NOTES, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. Collections promptly made. ap30-tf

STOCKS AND SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION,

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

fe8-tf No. 30 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,

No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh12

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO THE

HOLDERS

OF THE

Small 7-30 U. S. Treasury Notes.

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

OF THE DENOMINATIONS OF

50's AND 100's,

CAN NOW BE CONVERTED IN

BONDS OF THE LOAN OF 1881,

OF THE SAME DENOMINATION.

For information, apply at the office of

JAY COOKE & CO.,

jy7-1m] BANKERS,

No. 114 S. THIRD Street.

SEVENTH

NATIONAL BANK,

No. 216 MARKET STREET,

(CORNER OF STRAWBERRY.)

Capital $125,000.

To be Increased to $500,000.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY G. MORRIS of Morris, Tasker & Co., Pascal Iron Works, Fifth and Tasker sts.
CHARLES S. CLOSE, of Close & Nesbit, Builders, No. 30 331 Reed street.
JAMES M. PRESTON, Manufacturer of Woolen Goods, Manayunk.
J. A. WATERS, of J. A. Waters & Co., Wholesale Grocers, No. 129 Market street.
S. B. COUGHLIN, Real Estate No. 602 N. Thirteenth street.
WM. P. CLYDE, Agent Philad'a and New York Express S. B. Co., No. 14 S. Delaware Ave.
GEORGE W. HILL, Manufacturer of Carpetings, No. 124 N. Third street.
J. W. SOUDER, Wholesale Boots and Shoes, No. 500 Market street.
J. Z. DEHAVEN, Importer of Wines, Brandies, &c., Nos. 20 and 22 S. Delaware Avenue.

This Bank having been duly authorized to commence business under the National Currency Act, is now prepared to receive DEPOSITS, make Collections, and transact a General BANKING BUSINESS.

Discount days on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

J. Z. DEHAVEN, President.
E. S. HALL, Cashier.
PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1864. jy20-1m

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Mechanics having vessels in repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Whitcomb's" Patent Metallic Composition, or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. KAMMERER,
Kensington Screw Dock,
Shackamaxon street, above Laurel. jy12-6

FINANCIAL.

NEW

NATIONAL LOAN

AT PAR.

Interest 7 3-10 in Lawful Money,

COUPONS ATTACHED,

AND

INTEREST PAYABLE EACH SIX MONTHS.

The principal is payable in lawful money, at the end of three years. Or, the holder has the right to demand at that time

The 5-20 Bonds at Par Instead of the Cash.

This privilege is valuable as these 5-20 Bonds are our most popular Loan, and are now selling at eight per cent. premium.

Subscriptions received in the usual manner, and the appeal and proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury, together with our Circulars, and all necessary information, will be furnished on application at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

jy27-30t No. 114 S. THIRD Street.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 529 Broadway,
NEW YORK, July 25, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on HURSDAY, the 11th of August next, for the delivery by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in New York City:—

Army Blankets, of domestic manufacture, wool, grey, (with letter U. S. in black, 4 inches long, in the centre), to be 7 feet long, and 5 feet 6 inches wide, to weigh 5 pounds each.

Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish; how many they can deliver per week; when they can commence, and when they can finish their delivery.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, setting forth that if the contract is awarded to the party named therein he will at once accept the contract, and give bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unsatisfactory.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing Blankets," and addressed to

Lieutenant-Colonel D. T. VINTON,
Dep'y Qr. M. Gen., U. S. A.

jy29-6t

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES Army, No. 20

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1864.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, July 30.

There is no material change to notice in the Money Market, and the loans on call were offered at 6 per cent. per annum. Best paper is selling at 8@9 per cent.

Subscribers to the new United States Loan are coming forward freely. The agents in this city have been busy for several days past.

The Stock Market is unsettled and very dull, at a decline, owing in a great measure to the Rebel invasion and the proclamation of the Governor calling for troops. Government securities are dull and prices have fallen off; sales of 5-20s are making at 108@108¼; 7-30s are quoted at 107, and 6s of 1881 at 105@105¼. There is very little doing in Railroad shares and the market is quiet. We quote Reading at 67¼@67¾; Pennsylvania Railroad at 73@73½, and Catawissa preferred at 39@40.

Producing Oil stocks continue in demand, and large sales are making at full prices.

In Bank shares there is very little doing. We quote as follows:—156 for North America; 85 for Farmers' & Mechanics'; 65 for Commercial; 28 for Mechanics'; 101 for Southwark; 38½ for Penn Township; 46 for Girard; 55 for City; and 32 for Consolidation.

The Rebel invasion has had very little effect on Gold, and prices have only slightly advanced—the demand, however, is limited—opening at 252½, advanced and sold at 255 at 11; 253½ at 12; fell off at 12½, and sold at 254¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JULY 30
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

FIRST BOARD.

$3600 City 6s, new	100½	100 sh Sch. N. pf	b5 38½
$2000 U S 5-20s	108	100 sh do	38½
$1000 do	108¼	100 sh Arch st. R	b5 24
$1100 Lehigh Val R	87	500 sh Feder Dam	1
5 sh N American Ins	28½	5 sh Penna R R	52
100 sh Feed Dam	1	6 sh 7th st. R.	72

PRICES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK.
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

	First Call.	Second Call
United States 6s, 1881, int off	105¾ bid	105¾ sales
Rock Island Railroad	bid	112 sales
Reading Railroad	68@68 1-16	68@68 1-16 sales
Illinois Central Railroad	bid	129½ sales
Galena Railroad	bid	87½ sales
New York Central Railroad	bid	104 sales
Erie Railroad	112½ bid	112½ sales
Hudson Railroad	137¾ bid	138½ sales
Gold	253 bid	sales
United States 5-20s	108½ bid	108½ sales
Market	Steady.	

NEW YORK, July 30.—Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, 114½; Cumberland preferred, 58½; Illinois Central scrip, 129½; Bonds, 131; Michigan Southern, 92½; do. guaranteed, 137; New York Central, 134; Penn. Coal, 190; Reading, 138½; Hudson River, 101½; Canton Company, 38; Erie Railroad, 112½; Cleveland and Cincinnati, 70; Cleveland and Toledo, 105½; Michigan Central, 129½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 114½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 117; Chicago and Northwestern, 58; One year Certificates, 90½; 5-20 Coupons, 108½; Compon 6s, 105½; do., Registered, 104½; Gold is quoted at 255.

Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange No. 34 S. Third street, second story:—

9¾ A. M.	252½	12 M.	255¼
11 A. M.	255	1 P. M.	255

Market strong.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government Securities, &c., to noon to-day, as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	105¼	106¼
U. S. 7 3-10 Notes	106¼	106¾
Certificates of Indebtedness, New	91½	92
Quartermaster's Vouchers	91	92
Gold	253	256
5-20 Bonds	108	108¼

DE HAVEN & Bro. No. 36 S. Third street, quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	154 prem.	156 prem.
United States Demand Notes	80 ..	do
American Silver 5's and 10's	154 do	.. do
Dimes and Half Dimes	130 do	.. do
Spanish Quarters	125 do	.. do
Pennsylvania Currency	⅝ dis.	¼ dis.
New York Exchange	1-10 do	Par.

The following are the Receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day:—Flour, 1640 bbls.; Wheat, 7000 bush.; Corn, 2200 bush.; Oats, 2860 bush.

The following are the Receipts of Coal Oil at this port to-day:—Crude, 270 bbls.; Refined, 750 bbls.

There is little or nothing doing in City Passenger Railroad shares, and prices are nominal. We quote:—

	Bid.	Asked.
Second and Third	73	73
Thirteenth and Fifteenth	30	—
Spruce and Pine	41	45
Chesnut and Walnut	60	61
Arch street	23	24
Ridge avenue	—	19

The following is the amount of coal transported over the Schuylkill Canal during the week ending July 28, 1864.

	Tons.	Cwt.
From Port Carbon	11,226	00
" Pottsville	2,507	00
" Schuylkill Haven	17,231	10
" Port Clinton	1,170	00
Total for week	32,135	10
Previously this year	421,094	10
Total	453,229	00
To the same time last year	376,922	00
Increase	76,306	00

The following shows the amount of coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending July 28, 1864:—

	Tons.	Cwt.
From Port Carbon	24,597	17
" Pottsville	1,443	04
" Schuylkill Haven	23,617	08
" Auburn	5,294	01
" Port Clinton	10,358	04
" Harrisburg and Dauphin	419	17
Total Anthracite Coal for week	66,922	11
Harrisburg, total Bituminous Coal	4,893	00
Total of all kinds for week	71,815	11
Previously this year	1,833,309	9
Total	1,906,125	10
To same time last year	1,852,592	04
Increase	53,193	06

The National Banks existing have made their quarterly report—308 in number—to the Comptroller of the Treasury. The whole number of bonds of the United States owned by these banks was, on the 30th of March, $11,175,203, as follows:—

United States bonds deposited for circulation	$25,484,700
United States bonds deposited by banks at United States depositories	4,949,350
United States bonds, and other United States securities held by banks	10,741,153
Total	$41,175,203

It also appears that upon the deposit of $25,484,700 of bonds to secure circulation, there had at that date been issued $12,144,650, of which there were:—

In circulation	$9,797,870
In the banks	2,346,676
	$12,144,65

The old Merchants' Bank of Boston has become a National Bank, under the same style, with its capital of $3,000,000. The last weekly statement of the Associated Banks of Boston is exclusive of the Merchants', and shows a consequent decrease in all the items as compared with the previous week:—

	July 18.	July 25.	Decrease.
Capital	$22,181,700	$22,181,700	$1,700,000
Loans and Discounts	50,070,329	50,923,537	1,146,852
Specie	6,216,347	5,743,247	473,042
Due from other Banks	13,942,140	13,472,720	469,420
Due to other Banks	10,662,365	9,151,272	1,511,093
Deposits	30,251,221	27,260,549	2,990,672
Circulation	9,809,972	9,770,314	14,658

The shipments of gold and silver from San Francisco, from January 1 to June 24, 1864, are $28,903,771; same period, 1863, $22,757,881; increase, $6,236,130.

The earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, for the week ending July 23, were:—

	1864.	1863.
Passengers	$16,601 51	$14,212 38
Freights	36,567 77	23,445 65
Sundries	2,475 20	1,574 01
Total	$57,644 48	$43,653 04
Increase, 1864		$13,990 84

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

SATURDAY, July 30.—In Quercitron Bark no sales have come under our notice.

Seeds are rather quiet. Cloverseed and Timothy remain as last quoted. A sale of Flaxseed to the extent of 300 bushels was effected at $3 75 ⅞ bush.

The Provision Market still continues quiet, and no sales of importance have been transacted.

The Flour Market was extremely quiet, the demand having fallen off for all descriptions, except for the supply of the trade. There was no shipping demand, and sales only for home consumption were confined at $8 50@9 for superfine, $9 50@9 75 for extras, $10@11 for extra family, and $11 50@12 50 for fancy brands, as in quality. Rye Flour and Corn Meal were nominal.

The demand for Wheat has been moderate, and the offerings of the new crop have been quite limited. The sales comprise 40,000 bushels prime old Pennsylvania red, at $2 60 per bushel; 20 bushels new at $2 55; and a small lot of white at $2 60@2 75. Rye is dull at much inquiry; we quote old at $1 21, as new $1 15@1 18. No demand for Corn; we notice sales of yellow at $1 73; and 2500 bushels new at $1 67. New Oats are worth 80@85c., and old are selling at the same figure. In Barley no sales have been reported. A sale of 2000 bushels Malt is reported at $2.

Whisky is firmer, small sales of Pennsylvania and Ohio bbls. are making at $1 50.

Another Descendant of the Shakespeares.

Mr. Edward Lee, of the literary department of the Crystal Palace, calls attention to a claim of descent from the Shakespeare family made some years ago. In a letter to a London paper he says:—

"As the discussion respecting the existence of any lineal descendant of Shakespeare has led to no very conclusive issue, allow me to quote in your columns an extract from an article in the *Monthly Magazine* of December 1817, written by the editor, whose appeal on behalf of one her reputed branch of the family appears not a whit less speculative than Mr. Coleman's in the interest of George Shakespeare, at present of Wolverhampton:—It is known that the tine of Shakespeare's own body terminated in his grand-daughter, Lady Barnard, of Abington, near Northampton; but Shakespeare had a sister Joan, who married William Harte, of Stratford, and this branch, partly under the name of Harte and partly under that of Smith, may be regarded as the last remains of the family. In passing lately through Tewxe bury the editor of the *Monthly Magazine* was led by a reputed inscription on the tombstone of a John Harte, buried there in 1800 which described him as the sixth descendant of the poet Shakspeare, to inquire whether there lived in the town any survivors of the family. After much search he discovered a son of this Harte, who had been christened by the name of William Shakespeare, who is a journeyman shearmaker. The contour of his countenance strikingly resembled the portrait in the first folio edition, a circumstance of itself sufficient to excite an interest in his favor. I will not probe this extract. The article go s on to say that the editor's sympathy with poor Harte's distress induced a gift of a guinea, which he thankfully received 'as the first legacy to him had arisen from his being a Shake peare.' After eliciting from personal inquiries many interesting facts in connection with Harte's family, he concludes with an urgent appeal to the puolic for pecuniary assistance on his behalf.

"According to the evidence of this article, it appears that Harte's father held the property in Shake-peare's two houses at Stratford; but they had long been under mor gage, and his mother a few years ago, sold them by auction, deriving a balance, after paying the mortgage and expenses, of only £30. The family pedigree she had preserved; but had no other relic of the great poet save a long walking stick, which had been given to him by his father as one which had belonged to Shake peare. In answer to inquiries he said his grandfather and father often talked on the subject, and enjoyed the conversation with hopes that the family might some day be remembered; but, for his part, the name had hi herto proved of no other use to him than as furnishing jokes among his companions, by whom he was often annoyed on this account."

—On the 8 h instant, William Harver, a compositor, undertook for a wager of £1 to swim across the Thames from Milbank to Lambeth within twelve minutes, and got in the water for that purpose at eight o'clock. The unfortunate man reached about two hundred feet from the shore, when he gave a loud shriek, and instantly sunk. The poor fellow, who it is supposed was seized with cramp, perished.

[COMMUNICATION.]

EDITORS EVENING TELEGRAPH.—A gross outrage upon a quiet, inoffensive colored soldier, brave as he was peaceable, as his wounds attested took place yesterday afternoon, on a Fifth street passenger car, near Green, which ought not to pass unnoticed and unrebuked. Two members of the 8th Colored Regiment had been sent into the city in the morning, from Camp William Penn, in pursuit of a deserter. The soldiers in question were in citizens' dress, the better to accomplish the object of their mission, as their pass showed. The car was crowded, and a number of *white citizens* were consequently obliged to ride on the *front* platform, where only the two contrabands of war could ride.

One of the *latter class*, because whiter in skin, if not in liver, stimulated by more whisky than the state of the atmo-phere of a July day imperatively called for, took umorage at the proximity of a darkey, and addressed to him much pr fane and extremely insulting language because he would not get off the car at his bidding, which ended in his dealing Sambo a blow in the face, which, however, was instantly returned with compound interest from the frame of the powerful and athletic "Othel o."

From the excited language of the friends of the *out-raged* white man, the poor negro love naturily clasped his revolver, in order to take care of himself in a crowd of men evidently no friends of his. The quarrel breeder, at this juncture, thought it time to leave, particularly as his head, from the effects of the blow which Mr. Contraband gave him, began to assume proportions not at all ornamental.

This drunken man was an acquaintance, if not a friend of the conductor, as the latter addressed him by name, and joined with him in re questing the colored men, who had paid their fare, to leave the platform before the quarrel culminated in blows.

Upon the arrival of the car at the depot the conductor handed the soldier over to a police officer for carrying concealed weapons. But upon reaching the magistrate's office and finding that two gentlemen, who had public spirit enough to let the 5 o'clock train from Kensing on D pot go without them, in order to see justice done to a soldier of the Republic who had been wounded three times in battling for the country, were on hand, determined to see the matter through, he abandoned the prosecution. The conductor in question when asked his name refused to give it. His badge was No. 69 and his car No. 25.

If the Directors of the Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger road will take the poor negro's six cents, do let them exercise a little care in the selection of conductors, and not employ men who will permit their drunken friends to get upon the cars and outrage decency by their profanity, and beat and abuse better and braver men who are fighting our battles, simply because their clouded senses will insist on having everything white around them. Or if the greed of these gentlemen directors for "the cent" stimulates them secretly to issue a *carte blanche* to their employees to cram and stuff their cars with the drunken as well as the sober, we entreat them to take down their "rules and regulations," and no longer attempt to deceive the public with a vain pretense of decency and propriety. C.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SOMETHING ABOUT CANINES.—Over one hundred dogs were captured during the week ending to-day, and summarily disposed of. A law was passed several years since imposing a tax on every dog kept within the city limits but we are sorry to say the law has never been enforced; hence our city is almost eaten up with worthless curs.

We have no special objections to dogs, only it seems to us that there are by far too many in this city to clear the butcher shops of all suspicion of complicity in their propagation. And again, if there is one thing more useless than another, it is a worthless dog. He is a perpetual nuisance of fleas and ill-manners. In some parts of the State lately, hydrophobia has rendered indiscriminate dog-slaughter necessary for the safety of the human population; and if such a measure could be carried out here, without hydrophobiac consequences, the community would find itself relieved of a burden which it has never had the right to inflict upon itself. The idea of feeding a lazy dog during these hard times should be prevented by act of Legislature; and every man who is foolish enough to do it should be made to support one of the inmates of the Almshouse. If a dog is too valuable to be shot let him be taught respectability.

A REGIMENT OF SHARPSHOOTERS.—Major-General Birney, of the 10th Army Corps, has been authorized to raise a regiment of sharpshooters, to be attached to his Corps, and credited to this city. The following order explains itself:—

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS, in the Field, July 25, 1864.—I have been authorized by the War Department, and Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, to raise a regiment of sharpshooters for the service peculiar to the corps. The regiment will be armed with sharp s and Spencer's rifles, uniformed in green, similar to the "Berdan Sharpshooters," belonging to my command.

Recruiting will be taken for one, two, or three years service. W. Moore, a veteran officer, now of the 99th Pennsylvania Volunteers, will be the Colonel of the regiment, and will take charge of its organization in Pennsylvania.

Applications for appointments can be sent to me at these headquarters.

Companies, as fast as mustered in, will be sent to this command.

Companies will be received from all parts of the State.

Further information will be given on application to Messrs. A. D. Jessup, George Bullock, Henry C. Lea, Joseph F. Tobias, John W. Everman, D. S. Winebrener, O. Wilson Davis, A. L. Bonnaffon, C. B. Barclay, H. B. Bennett, of Philadelphia.

D. B. BIRNEY, Major-General Commanding.

ARRIVAL OF COASTWISE AND FOREIGN VESSELS.—The following will exhibit the arrivals of coastwise and foreign vessels at this port for the month ending to-day:—

FOREIGN.

Ships	2	Brigs	21
Barques	10	Schooners	10
			43

COASTWISE.

Barques	6	Steamers	127
Brigs	37	Barges	28
Schooners	660	Boats	1391
Sloops	478		2729

RELIGIOUS.—The vestry of the P. E. Church of the Intercessor have kindly granted their pastor, Rev. Dr. Carden, three months' leave of absence. Dr. Carden will preach to-morrow morning and evening.

THE GETTYSBURG CEMETERY.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee, appointed for the purpose of determining upon plans for the beautifying and finishing the great National Cemetery at Gettysburg, held at the Continental Hotel last evening, the following design was agreed upon:—That a continuous coping of marble, eleven inches high, should be placed along the heads of the graves in each section, and at the head of the graves the soldier's name, regiment, and age. The work is to be started immediately, so that the foundations will have ample time, during the coming winter, to settle. A style of fencing was also adopted for the front, and a design for the gateway and lodge.

A splendid statue of liberty, sixty-five feet high, will decorate the ground, at the base of which will be four figures, representing War, History, Peace, and Plenty, the whole to be of white granite, and of the best workmanship.

The following named gentlemen composed the committee:—David Wills, Esq., President of the Association; R. Latimer, Esq., of Delaware; Edward Cooper, Esq., of New York; Levi Scivey, Esq., of New Jersey; B Deford, Esq., of Maryland; and Colonel J. G. Stephenson, of Indiana.

SALE OF OLD COINS.—The Boston *Post* reports a sale of old coins in that city. A fine Washington cent of 1791 brought $1·05. Other prices paid were:—For a cent of 1793, with fifteen circles, $2·80; Nova Constellatio, U. S., 1783 and 1785, $1·05 each; a very good cent of 1804, $2·05; one of 1809, $1; one of 1811, 55c.; a Franklin cent, of 1788, 60c.; half-cent of 1793, $1·10; half-cent of 1796, 80c.; half-cent of 1797, $1·10; half-cent of 1811, $1; and other half-cents at prices varying from 30 to 65 cents; 30 varieties of "Hard Times coin"—which it was thought might mean postal currency, except that they were marked "good for 50c. each. Eight specimens of paper money sold for 27c. each. A large bronze Washington medal was the most valuable specimen in the collection, and brought $12.

CAPTAIN ELLIOTT.—The body of Thomas H. Elliott has not yet arrived, consequently the time of the funeral cannot be stated, but as soon as it is heard from due notice will be given.

The officers and men of the 28th Regiment P. V., of General J. W. Geary's Division, and of General Hooker's Corps, and all other military friends of Captain Elliott, are invited to attend a meeting this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the house of Colonel C. M. Berry, Sixth street, below Chesnut, to make the proper arrangements for attending his funeral. Members of the military organizations of the different fire companies are also invited to be present.

YOUNG HIGHWAYMEN.—For some time past a party of young boys, whose ages range from ten to fifteen years, have been in the habit of infesting the locality of Fourth and Branch streets, and robbing all little juveniles who happen to pass that way. Yesterday, a little girl had a two dollar bill with which she had been sent to make a purchase by her mother. She was stopped and the money taken from her. One of the young offenders was arrested and held to answer by Alderman Welding.

FIRE.—This morning, between one and two o'clock, a fire occurred in Cuthbert street, west of Thirteenth, caused by the destruction of two stables, belonging to McGee & Wistar. The structures were of brick, with tin roofs, and were burned out in the inside. A lot of hay and feed was also destroyed. Four horses narrowly escaped being burned, one of them being badly scorched about the neck. The cause of the fire is unknown.

MAILS FOR HAVANA.—Postmaster Wilborn announces that mails will leave this city for Havana on Tuesday, closing at half-past seven in the morning, by the new steamship *Francis*. Heretofore we have had no direct communication with Havana and the West Indies. Our mails have been sent to New York and forwarded from there, and our retaining mails have been received by the same route.

DISORDERLY DANCE HOUSES.—The Eleventh Ward is infested with scores of disorderly dance houses, which are the source of much complaint in the neighborhoods where they are located. Last night the police made a descent on two of these dens, one in Water street, below Callowhill, and the other on Beach street, below Noble. The proprietors, Anthony Henry and John McCrystal, were held by Alderman Toland to answer.

DESERTER DROWNED.—At an early hour this morning two of the sailors on board the United States iron vessel *Mingo*, lying off the Navy Yard, under sailing orders, attempted to escape by jumping overboard and swimming to the shore. One of them was drowned, while the other narrowly escaped, being rescued by the River and Harbor Police Boat, which happened to be in the vicinity at the time.

VERDICT OF CENSURE.—In the case of the child Joseph H. Davis, who died from being scalded by boiling water, the jury have returned a verdict censuring the proprietor of the dye-house, for allowing the boiling water to run from the premises in a way to endanger the lives of children in the neighborhood.

BASE BALL MATCHES.—The Base Ball matches yesterday morning between the Resolute Club of Brooklyn and the Camden Club of that city, and in the afternoon between the Resolute and Keystone, resulted in the first instance in a victory for the Camden, and in the last in a triumph for the Resolute. To-day the Resolute plays the Olympic. On Monday they take their departure homeward.

ELECTION.—At the fifth annual meeting of the American Dental Association, which convened at Niagara Falls on Tuesday last, Dr. J. H. McQuillen, of this city, was elected President, and Dr. George W. Ellis, Corresponding Secretary.

THE DRAFT.—Under the late call of the President, the quota of the Second Congressional District is as follows:—First Ward, 917; Seventh, 501; Eighth, 100; Ninth, 172; Tenth, 405; making a total of 2186 men. The above includes the division of the First Ward now called the Twenty-sixth Ward.

RECRUITING.—This morning the City Bounty of $250 was paid to sixty-two three-years volunteers, and the bounty of $100 to one twelve-months volunteer.

GEORGE N. SANDERS TO HORACE GREELEY.—

BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL.

"Dear Sir: since every man of sense
Must think 'is time that war should cease,
And that we should seek some pretense
For the establishment o' peace;
I must assure you first, that we
Are willing as yourselves can be
To cease this strife, if we can get
The terms to our advantage set.

It must be so arranged that each
Shall think he has the upper hand,
Yet ne'er by boasts, or scornful speech,
Again to strife arouse the land.
This peace must be made lasting too,
For if the war we soon renew,
We'll find this plan is far the worst
Than to have fought it out at first.

You must grant us—well, we've not yet
Made up our minds what to demand;
But there's one thing I can't forget
That first among the list shall stand.
Coarse, ill-made cotton this I am forced to wear,
And if we would a peace declare
You must present me, on that hour,
With a prime suit from BENNETT'S Tower!"

The largest stock and best assortment of Clothing in Philadelphia, constantly on hand and being replenished by large daily additions. TOWER HALL,
No. 518 CHESNUT Street,
BENNETT & CO.

FAIRMOUNT PARK is now the resort of thousands of our citizens daily. There is certainly no more beautiful or delightful place in the vicinity of Philadelphia. The walks and drives are in admirable condition, and the grounds are bright in verdure. Last Sunday at least twenty-five thousand persons enjoyed the fresh air and scenery, and to-day, should the weather be propitious, a still greater number will doubtless wend their way thither. Speaking of the Park reminds us of the excellently conducted Rialto House, on Landing avenue, above Coates street, which is a stopping-place that deserves the remembrance of our readers. The rooms are elegant and spacious, and are handsomely decorated with vines and flowers of rare descriptions. The refreshments, creams, and beverages are of the finest order, and the proprietor, Mr. C. Dasch, is a most courteous one.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Lacon, Baker, 3 days from Boston, with ice to Coal Spring Ice and Coal Co.

Schr F. R. Baird, Irwin, 4 days from Fortress Monroe, with guns to Navy Yard.

Schr D. Stetson, No. 49, Smith, from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to captain.

Schr D. Holmes, Holmes, from City Point, in ballast to captain.

Schr D. Gifford, Hewitt, from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to captain.

Schr R. H. Shannon, Marts, from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to captain.

Schr Charles Merrick, Montgomery, from Winthrop, Mass., in ballast to captain.

Schr Eliza & Rebecca, Price, from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to captain.

Schr W. H. Dennis, Lake, from Gloucester, in ballast to captain.

Steamer W. C. Pierpont, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Schr John Price, Hicker on, at this port last night, from Boston, reports—26th inst., lat. 39 47, lon. 74 30, spoke brig E. Andrew Brinley, from Cow Bay, Nova Scotia for Boston, and supplied her with provisions. The crew of the E. Andrew were mutinous, and had threatened the captain's life.

ARMY OF POTOMAC.

DETAILS OF THE LATE MOVEMENT.

BATTLE OF MALVERN No. 2.

THE SECOND CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, NORTH SIDE OF THE JAMES RIVER, July 27, Evening.—A portion of the troops in the Army of the Potomac, under the immediate command of Major-General Hancock, having quickly crossed from the south to the north bank of the James river, drove the enemy from a strong line of intrenchments this morning and captured four pieces of artillery.

THE START.

The forces forming the expedition moved yesterday afternoon. Marching all night, the command crossed the Appomattox on the pontoon bridges at Point of Rocks and the place called Broadway, and crossed the James on the bridges near Deep Bottom. The movement was executed secretly and silently; and in fourteen hours from the time of starting the command had marched about twenty miles, crossed two rivers and captured a line of works, with its artillery, from the enemy.

"SKIRMISHERS FORWARD"—REBELS FLANKED.

After our troops had formed on the open plain, a strong skirmish line was thrown forward, and it soon came in contact with the enemy. In front of the point where the enemy's heavy guns were posted our skirmish line consisted of detachments from General Miles' Brigade, in General Barlow's Division. The regiments from which detachments were taken to furnish skirmishers for that part of the line were the 183d Pennsylvania, 5th New Hampshire, and 26th Michigan. Colonel J. C. Lynch, of the 183d Pennsylvania, having more immediate supervision of General Miles' skirmish line, finding it becoming costly to persist in attempting to take the guns in front, moved a portion of his men by the flank to the right, and soon crossing the road held by the enemy, was enabled to enfilade the Rebel line.

CAPTURE OF THE WORKS AND GUNS.

The consequence was, that with our skirmishers from other brigades advancing at other points, the enemy was compelled to abandon that fortified position, leaving four 20-pounder Parrott guns, with limbers, two caissons filled with ammunition, and a small number of prisoners, in the hands of Colonel Lynch.

Colonel Lynch escaped uninjured, although two bullets passed through his hat and another hit his horse. Captain Cassady, Captain Copelin, and Lieutenant Miller, of the 110th Pennsylvania, were wounded on the extreme right of the skirmish line, where the regiment lost a number of men.

Captain Cassady had been wounded in two places at Cold Harbor, had returned in time to take command of the regiment in the movement yesterday, and in the skirmish this morning was wounded again.

THE REBELS' SECOND POSITION.

After the enemy had been driven from that first position, he retired to a commanding crest about a mile behind. That point is about three miles from Malvern Hill. Reconnoitring parties soon ascertained the fact that the naturally formidable defensive position of the crest was being rendered stronger still by the enemy, whose reserves were busy completing intrenchments which had been previously commenced.

From information then in our possession it was believed that the force of the enemy in our immediate front consisted of Kershaw's Division and an additional brigade of infantry, with a considerable force of cavalry, which appeared on our right. Reinforcements, too, were rapidly arriving by railroad, twenty-nine carloads having passed up from Petersburg during this afternoon. Our skirmishers were cautiously sent forward until they came in contact with those of the enemy in the fields which spread out from the foot of that commanding crest.

RECONNOITRING.

A portion of General Barlow's Infantry Division pushed forward for the purpose of developing the left of the enemy's line, and had a handsome and successful little skirmish. With the same object in view a portion of our cavalry, which is under command of General Sheridan, advanced on the Malvern Hill and Newmarket road, and on the right of the infantry, dashed in with the sabre, pushed in the left of the enemy's line and captured a small number of prisoners.

GENERAL HANCOCK.

About three weeks ago, when General Hancock resumed command of his corps, after a temporary absence, during which it lost four guns and with them a portion of the prestige inseparably associated with the name, he issued an order to his troops, in which he told them that when they met the enemy again he would expect them to fully redeem what they had lost.

It is an interesting coincidence that this morning, the first occasion on which they had met the enemy since, they have captured four guns of heavier calibre than those which they lost, and more than re-established their honorable name. Upon receiving the announcement of the capture of the guns this morning, General Meade immediately despatched these brief congratulatory lines:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Nine A. M., July 27, 1864.—General Hancock:—Your despatch of twenty minutes past seven received. I congratulate you and your gallant corps on your success, and trust it will be continued. GEORGE G. MEADE, Major-General.

During the evening our lines have been well established in accordance with General Grant's design and the object of our operations, which must be left to future developments to disclose.

THE CASUALTIES.

Our loss in killed and wounded during the day was, perhaps, pretty near one hundred.

The following are the names of the Pennsylvania wounded:—

Arthur Talbot, Co K, 183d Pa., finger; Sgt. R. H. McGowan, A, 183d Pa., shoulder; George W. Sherman, F, 183d Pa., thigh; Sergt. Thomas Hay, A, 183d Pa., slight contusion; Lieut. H. Fenton, F, 183d Pa., leg, flesh; Charles Goulden K, 183d Pa., abdomen; Robert Ringsworth, A, 183d Pa., right arm and abdomen; Charles Pinpet, K, 183d Pa., thigh and wrist. Alfred Starwood, F, 183d Pa., flesh; Sergt. William Springer, B, 83d Pa., hip; Sgt. Alisha McGrew, A, 99th Pa., leg fractured, died in hospital; Chas. Winner, 99th Pa., both thighs; Edward Allen, A, 99th Pa., thigh; Anthony Tetwiler, E, 84th Pa., arm.

The following belong to the 110th Pennsylvania Volunteers:—

Sergeant J. C. Bell, Company C, arm; John Atwell, G, face; George Dearmett, A, flesh-wound; Jacob Jones, E, arm; J. A. Sutton, C, shoulder; John Lockman, C, abdomen; Francis Crowell, A, throat; George W. Baird, C, face; Jacob Memminger, C, thorax; Daniel Smith, C, leg; Sergt. C. Bailey, K, face; Corp. A. Culton, F, arm; Sergt. Andrew J. Miller, B, leg, slight; Corp. George Maxwell, C, thigh, died; Captain Francis Cassidy, H, leg, slight; Captain Charles Copelen, G, thigh, severely; Corporal Wm. Hughes, A, thorax, and thigh; James Irwin, C, arm and thorax; Daniel Bowman, C, thigh; John Davis, C, thigh; Corporal Henry Miller H, wrist; Horace Spitter, A, thigh, amputated; George Wright, A, body.

The names of the killed on the field have not been ascertained up to the present hour.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Further Particulars.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, Thursday morning, July 28.—The monotony which has reigned along our lines for several weeks past has been broken by a sharp skirmish which took place at Deep Bottom, early yesterday morning, resulting in the driving of the enemy from the line of rifle-pits on the Peninsular side of the James, and the capture of four 20-pound Parrott guns and a score or two of prisoners.

The movement resulting in the above success was commenced on Tuesday afternoon, the 26th inst., and at this time there can be nothing detrimental to the cause in placing before the public the details of an expedition which at present seems to promise a highly gratifying termination.

But few are aware of the special objects to be attained by the movement now in process of consummation, but the knowing ones are confident that its close will find Grant's army considerably nearer the accomplishment of his intentions, viz.:—The capture of the Rebel capital, and the final overthrow of the Slaveholders' Rebellion.

Major-Generals Hancock and Sheridan have been assigned the prominent characters in this new scene in the drama of the war in Virginia, and their well-known gallantry and skill certainly will accomplish all that their commanding general could reasonably expect. Where the dashing Hancock fails, few other general officers need hope for success.

On Tuesday afternoon at 4½ o'clock the 2d Corps, soon after followed by the Cavalry Corps of Sheridan, withdrew from its position on the left of our line, and marched rapidly towards the Point of Rocks on the Appomattox, which was crossed early in the evening. Barlow's Division, preceding Mott's, formerly Birney's, and Gibson's bringing up the rear.

An order had been issued during the day by General Hancock, announcing the initiation of a movement where success depended mainly on the discipline of his troops, and instructing any one who might fall into the hands of the enemy to refuse to give the division or corps to which they had been attached.

As is seldom the case, but few stragglers brought up the rear of the rapidly marching column, which at 3 P. M. yesterday reached the James river at Jones' Neck, and silently crossed over to Deep Bottom on a muffled pontoon, which had been laid several days previous. A brigade of the 10th Army Corps, with its left resting on Four-mile creek, formed the right of Foster's line at Deep Bottom, but took no part in the action.

Soon after daybreak, Sheridan's Cavalry, following the 2d Corps, crossed the river, and taking the Newmarket road, occupied a position several miles on the right of the infantry, which, immediately on crossing had deployed into line of battle, the 3d forming the right, the 1st the centre, and the 2d the left. From the point of crossing, a road running through an open field leads to another bordering a pine forest, and running nearly at right angles with the former.

Along this road the enemy had thrown up a strong line of rifle-pits, which was occupied by Kershaw's Division of South Carolinians. Near the junction of the roads mentioned were placed six pieces of artillery, four of which afterwards fell into our possession. Skirmishing commenced at 7½ o'clock, our men steadily advancing under a sharp fire from the enemy in the pits.

The artillery of the enemy immediately opened, but so inaccurate was the range of their guns, that but very few casualties were sustained on our side from the shelling. In the meantime the gunboat *Mendota*, lying in the river, opened with 100-pounder Parrotts on the enemy and judging from the splintered pines in close proximity to the Rebel works, with such effect as to hasten the abandonment of their rifle-pits.

At 8½ o'clock, the skirmish line of Barlow's Division, consisting of the 183d Pennsylvania, Colonel Lynch, the 28th Massachusetts, Captain Flemming, and the 5th New Hampshire, Major Larkin, supported by the 26th Michigan, Captain Daily, charged the enemy's line, and by a skilfully and rapidly executed flank movement drove the Rebels from their pits, capturing in the assault the 20-pound Parrott guns, before mentioned, together with several prisoners.

The enemy then fell back in confusion over a mile, and, as is their wont immediately commenced intrenching in a commanding position. Owing to the difficulty of planting artillery some delay took place in posting our guns and following up the temporary success we had obtained. At sunset last night, however, a battery was got into position in full view of the Rebel line, and was about to open on the enemy, when they were discovered falling back behind, where it was believed they were busily employed in the construction of a new line of intrenchments.

When I left at a late hour last night, everything, although quiet, was in readiness to resume offensive movements against the enemy this morning. Up to this hour—eight A. M.—but little cannonading has been heard in the direction of Deep Bottom, and none along our immediate front. The guns captured yesterday formerly belonged to Ashby's Battery, and were taken by the enemy on the occasion of Gillmore's repulse in front of Petersburg some weeks since. Four limbers and two caissons were taken with the guns, the remainder being run off by the artillerymen.

The loss on both sides was comparatively trifling. I enclose a list of casualties in the 3d Division, which probably sustained a greater loss than any other. The 110th Pennsylvania, from its exposed position on the picket line of the 3d Division, suffered severely. Several Rebel dead were left behind in the pits, but their wounded were generally sent to the rear in time to prevent capture.

It is unnecessary to speculate on the result of this new movement. Rumor for the last two weeks has erroneously located Sheridan on the war-path, but at this time she can do so with a much greater degree of certainty than before. Let the people await results with that confidence indicative of an abiding faith in the justice of our cause and in Him who is the Great Captain of the armies of the Union.

Another Account.

GENERAL BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS, July 24, sunrise.—Hancock and Sheridan marched night before last all night, and yesterday at 1 P. M. began crossing the James, on a pontoon newly laid, a little below the one connected with Foster's lodgment at Deep Bottom, on the left bank. Barlow's Division, the first over, pushed rapidly ahead, swinging up the river, and flanking the Rebel position opposed to Foster.

Two hundred and thirty men of the 53d Pennsylvania, Colonel Lynch, Miles' B igade, charged and captured a